

Who is S. Moysa

# POUNDMAKER

and why is he saying those terrible things about us?

Vol. 1, No. 15

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

Jan. 17, 1973

## Demand cheques

# Students occupy four Ont. campuses

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Occupations at four Ontario university campuses have forced two administrations to release Ontario Student Award Program (OSAP) cheques.

Students at York University and its Glendon College campus, the University of Western Ontario (UWO) and the University of Windsor occupied their administration offices handling the OSAP cheques at various times over five days last week.

Glendon students began their occupation last Tuesday, demanding the release of OSAP cheques to students participating in the Ontario-wide second term fee boycott.

The boycott was organized by the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) to protest the \$100 tuition fee increase and the additional increase of \$200 in the loan portion of student aid. However, the occupations are an unplanned tactic in the campaign.

On Wednesday more than 40 students occupied the main campus registrar's office, supporting the Glendon students. York president David Slater gave in to the demand on Thursday.

In making the announcement, Slater claimed Ontario minister of universities and colleges, Jack McNie, had changed his position on the question. However, during discussions of a fee boycott, McNie has consistently maintained that individual administrations may set their own policy on releasing OSAP cheques.

The York students continued their occupation until Friday in a vain attempt to force Slater to back OFS demands. The organization wants the fee hike lowered and the loan portion of OSAP aid returned to \$600.

Shortly after York students won their fight, students at the traditionally conservative UWO campus occupied a trailer serving as the administration fee office. Following an overnight stay, university president Carleton Williams also agreed to release OSAP cheques.

Williams had threatened financial sanctions against any student participating in the fee boycott. Apparently he phoned Slater and McNie to get advice on the problem.

## U of A has...

# No community conscience

The University of Alberta seems blind to the fact that it's living in the middle of a community.

That is the reaction of many Garneau residents, as the University is showing no clear signs of discontinuing its policy of dispossessing people and tearing down houses in the Garneau community area.

At a joint committee meeting of the North Garneau Tenants Association and the Garneau Community League held last Saturday morning, the contradictions of the situation were pointed out.

McNie told Williams to release the cheques, but to include a note with them, reminding students the money was expected to go towards tuition.

UWO students continued their occupation until Sunday, hoping premier William Davis, in London to address the local Progressive Conservative Association, would meet them at the occupied trailer. He refused, but agreed to meet them elsewhere, an offer the students refused. They then left the trailer.

At the University of Windsor, students had less success. On Friday, the day UWO students won their demand, some 20 students occupied the university fees office and chained the door shut. Fifteen minutes later the chain was sawed through by campus policemen and some students wandered in over the seated occupying students to pay their fees.

The University of Toronto (U of T), Queen's, Laurentian, Lakehead and Carleton Universities have turned OSAP cheques over to students, even if they participate in the fees boycott. At Queen's, some 4000 students have not paid their second term fees installment, about 2500 more than usual for this time of year.

The fee strike is supported by student councils at ten campuses--Carleton, St. Patrick's College in Ottawa, Glendon, York, Lakehead, Laurentian, Queen's, U of T, UWO, and the University of Windsor. They all have access to OFS material, including posters and a newsletter with the reasons behind the boycott, but are organizing the campaign individually.

The University of Ottawa (U of O) student president, Peter Beech, called off the fee boycott at his campus last Friday, saying only 14 students had deposited their second term installments in a student council trust fund, set up for the boycott. The U of O is not an OFS member, but its student council supported the OFS action.

Progress is difficult to determine at this time, OFS co-ordinator Craig Heron said last week, since few member institutions had resumed classes for a long time. More should be known next week.

Why should the University continue with such a policy when the long-range plans for academic expansion into the area have been dropped or at least postponed, largely of course because of the drop in enrolment?

Many universities in both Canada and the United States are spending millions of dollars in creating and constructing villages attached to the university for staff and students to live in.

(Cont'd on pg. 13)

## Thanks to the old house

The staff of POUNDMAKER would like to take this opportunity to thank the people who live in the house we worked out of the first three months of our paper's life.

Without their kind tolerance of smashing typewriters at 4:00 in the morning, continued use of their upstairs bathroom, constant sad-eyed requests for morsels of food, and all the other wonderful activities that make producing POUNDMAKER the joy that it is, we could not have continued.

All this they tolerated for virtually no compensation whatsoever save for a small check when we left (which may have bounced anyhow).

So, to Larry Tallman, Peter Jasper, Nancy Crites, Sandra Bevington, Jim Tanner and Don Jacque, thank you very much.



Photo by KEN BIRD

# Beer referendum on

by John Ray

This week a referendum is being held to decide whether U of A students and staff want beer and wine to be sold for consumption on licensed premises on the campus on a regular basis.

At present, only temporary liquor licenses can be obtained for special campus functions, such as the socials in CAB.

The "Beer and Wine Referendum", taking place today and tomorrow, will require a 60 percent majority in favor so the university may obtain the license.

Last winter the Gutter Commission, a provincial government committee, was assigned the task of investigating and reporting on all aspects of liquor use in Alberta. They met with representatives of the university's Housing and Food Services and with the Students' Union to hear proposals for a liquor license on campus.

The Commission presented its report to the province, and the Students' Union was informed of the decision by the fall of 1972. The license could only be granted if students and staff approved, but before a referendum was held, the Students' Union wanted to look further into the matter.

In October, the Liquor Commission of the Students' Union was formed. The commission is made up of seven student volunteers, who offered their services by answering a newspaper ad.

"The commission was created to advise the Students' Union as to the stand it should take concerning the referendum," The chairman, Barry

Finkleman, said, the commission has "examined and discussed all available information, and in light of the findings, have advised the Students' Union to fully support the approval of the campus liquor license," he added.

If the referendum results favor a permanent campus liquor license, then Finkleman expects the Liquor Commission will be involved in discussions concerning possible places where beer and wine could be served.

Once a place has been selected, prices and hours of operation will have to be set. There probably will be some sort of food services involved as well.

At this time, it is difficult to say when the campus pub will be set up and what it will be like. It could be somewhere in SUB, such as in RATT, in Lister Hall, or even in the Meditation Room or the old art gallery.

Many Canadian universities have had license liquor premises on their campuses for some time now. B. C. universities, for example, began this practice in 1970, and Ontario universities have had campus pubs for several years as well.

Since the legal drinking age was lowered here in 1970, the general trend in Alberta seems to be towards a more casual attitude to the consumption of alcohol.

This change in attitude is long overdue, and it will help if the university staff and students decide they want a pub on campus. It would also provide an impetus to set up already approved liquor services in the Jubilee Auditorium.





last year ...

served our delicious, full course (salad, hot San Francisco sourdough bread, main course, Spumoni ice cream & coffee) spaghetti dinners to over

**1 MILLION CANADIANS**  
Why? ... because we offer the most unusual atmosphere and decor with this great dinner all for **LESS THAN \$2**

on the BOARDWALK 107 St & 103 Ave. **the old spaghetti factory** THRU OUR NEW FRONT DOOR 429-5843

IF YOU CAN'T SHAKE IT

TAKE IT.

**CONTAC-C**



One Contac-C capsule gives 12 hours of relief from the symptoms of a stubborn cold.



**EXPORT "A"**  
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

**Radio Shack®**

stereo's,  
communications,  
electronic parts

10168 - 100A Street  
Edmonton, Alberta  
423-2792

(Free Dymo labelmaker-- just come in and ask.)

**TAJ MAHAL**

Traditional Indian and  
Pakistani Cuisine  
11639 Jasper Ave 488 - 8968

**OUR AIM :**

**YOUR GOOD HEALTH**

SEE OUR ORGANIC LINE

**BOARDWALK**

**HEALTH**

**CENTRE**

10220-103 St, Ph. 424-3944  
OPEN 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

SHORT SHORTS

The closing date for applications for Research Bursaries in Mental Retardation has been extended until January 31st, 1973.

For application forms and further information contact Secretary, Research Bursary Awards Committee, National Institute of Mental Retardation, York University Campus, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario.

Staff members of the Dept. of Music will present the third concert in the dept.'s Explorations series on Sunday, January 21, at 8:30 p.m. in Convocation Hall. The program will consist of lieder and songs accompanied by various instrumental combinations. Admission is free.

The Women's Program Centre will hold a Women's Course concerning Children's Books on Tuesday, January 23 at 8:00 pm in Tory Turtle II. New people can register, seasoned and new participants can explore new areas of interest in study or rap groups.

Mon. - Sat.

Phone 424-2318

**HALE OPTICAL COMPANY LTD.**  
10754 Jasper Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta



**U of A discount**

**THE CANADIAN MINERAL INDUSTRY  
EDUCATION FOUNDATION**  
offers  
**UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS**  
in  
**MINING ENGINEERING**  
**\$1,500 - 9 months**

to students wishing to enter the first or subsequent professional year of a degree course in Mining Engineering

For applications contact:

The Secretary,  
Canadian Mineral Industry Education Foundation,  
P.O. Box 91, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont.

or

The Dean of Engineering  
Applied Science

**CLOSING DATE 15 MARCH, 1973**

**THE CANADIAN MINERAL INDUSTRY  
EDUCATION FOUNDATION**  
offers  
**POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS**  
in

**MINING ENGINEERING**  
to GRADUATES in any branch of  
**ENGINEERING or APPLIED SCIENCE**

**\$4,500 - 9 months**

PLUS Planned Summer Employment

For information contact:

The Secretary,  
Canadian Mineral Industry Education Foundation,  
P.O. Box 91, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont.

**CLOSING DATE 15 MARCH, 1973**

**Dr. P. J. Gaudet  
Dr. D. G. Kot**

**OPTOMETRISTS**

Office Phone 438-2885

201 Strathcona Medical  
Dental Bldg.

8225 - 105th STREET  
Edmonton, Alberta

**Skiing  
takes a  
new turn**



Cross-country skiing's the new craze. Everything about it is different. From the clothes you wear right down to your skis. Just the sport for a girl like you. One who's eager to try something new.

Tampax tampons give you the freedom to be that kind of girl. They're worn internally to give you dependable protection. There are no bulky pads to chafe or irritate. And nothing can show. Not even under your slim cross-country knickers.

With Tampax tampons, there's never a reason not to ski—downhill or cross-country.

The internal protection more women trust



DEVELOPED BY A DOCTOR  
NOW USED BY MILLIONS OF WOMEN

MADE ONLY BY  
CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.,  
BARRIE, ONTARIO



# What can you say about a Commerce Building...

by Sheila Macdonald

I remember seeing a photograph of Isadora Duncan dancing between the columns of the Parthenon and spontaneously responding with joy to the humaneness embodied in the proportions of woman and columns. "It was scaled to the human height in such a manner that it did not dwarf man, but stood as a setting that made his figure the only absolute, the gauge of perfection by which all dimensions were to be judged."

--Ayn Rand, *The Fountainhead*.

It is this sense of humanity and balance that is so glaringly absent as one walks about the university campus. The rationale of diversity does not preordain ugliness and a sense of beauty and tradition is not necessarily "a nostalgia for a medieval campus". The positive effects of light and space recognized by educators as an essential element in the emotional health of the classroom applies equally to the total design of the campus.

The current issue inspiring this outcry is, of course, the plan to place a Business Administration and Commerce building in the Arts court in front of the Tory building.

The official case against the plan seems to be primarily an aesthetic one.

We have already seen an example of the architect's taste for tradition and beauty by the way he handled the addition to Rutherford library. (Well... it's a brick surface and the linear dimensions are similar.) The balance that previously existed between the Arts building and the south face of Rutherford was lost. Where one once looked down a tree to a street of elegant houses, the eastern periphery of the Arts court is now bounded by a concrete and metal eyesore--HUB.

Now imagine to the north another law building of yet another diverse style, excluding from view, the face of the Tory building (a building I personally take no objection to) and rising directly behind it, the Tory Tower.

The planned site has several detri-

mental effects specific to Tory: windows facing directly onto the new building and increased pedestrian po-

and the resulting problems thereof. The planners have argued that an Arts court, reduced in size to an area comparable to the Trinity Great Court at Cambridge (and increased in population) is easier to handle psychologically. The jarring effect of disordinate building style can more than overcome any such imaged benefit. Rather one should fear that a smaller Arts court will cease to be a court at all, but become simply a larger space between buildings.

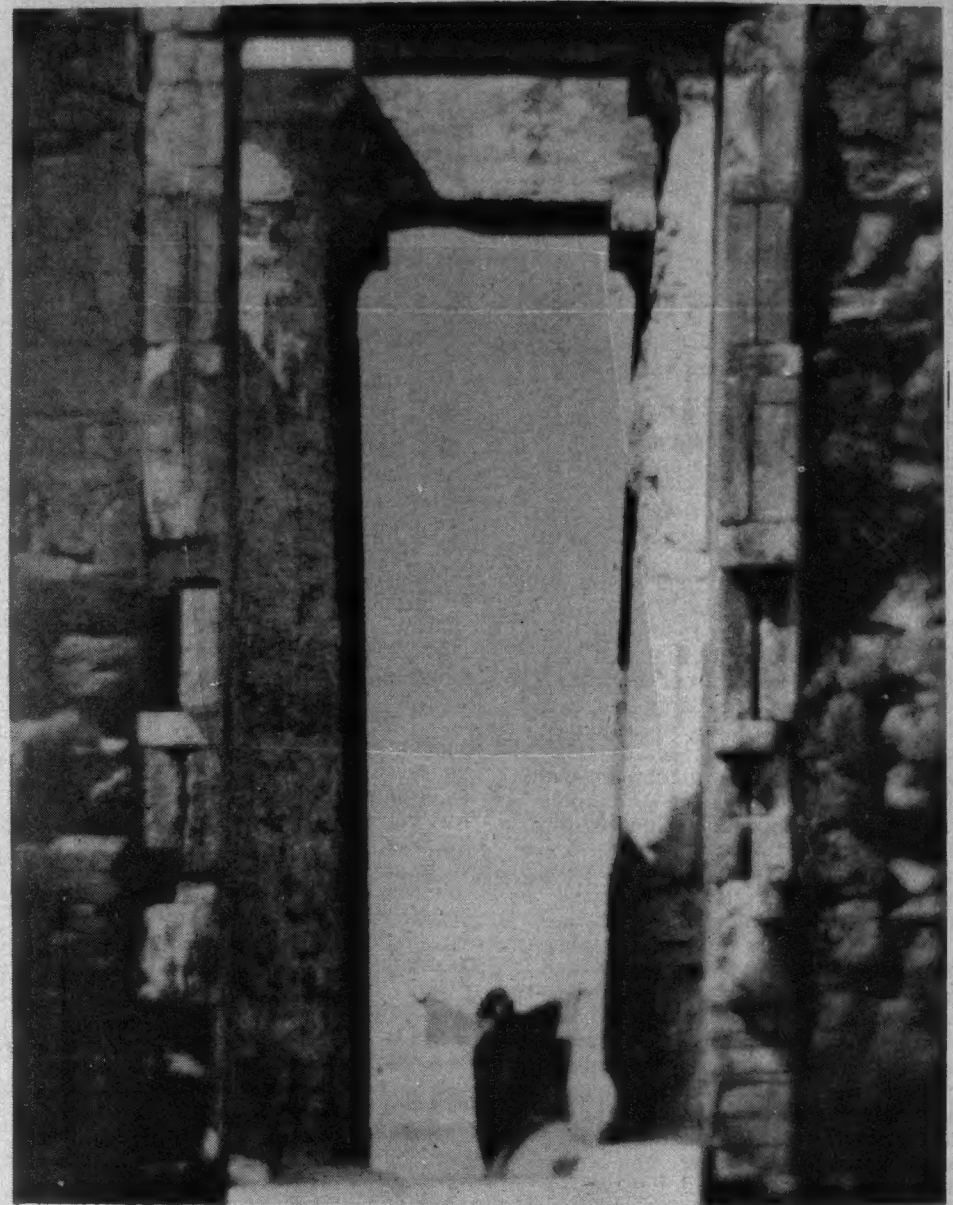
The issue of an enclosed walkway seems to be the planners' strongest justification for the particular site. We argue that a walkway can be achieved in another less detrimental way.

This aesthetic case is not the position of the Department of Advanced Education who vetoed any major construction until enrollment trends rise sharply. Their objections are purely economical but can the university justify the need for a new business administration and commerce building when they reduced Student Health budget required the dismissal of infirmary cooks and the resulting problems were only remedied by a nurse's aid who liked to cook.

Assuming that commerce students are really cramped for space (and not simply trying to get in on the give-away line of new buildings) why can't they move into a wing of the education building, remembering all the controversy of education enrollment dropping? But will Education give away a new building or even an old one once they've got their hands on it.

Those other possible sites where the proposed building would "encroach" are at present parking lots. But apparently science is planning two new buildings in the future, and arts and law another each. If these were to materialize then perhaps one Arts court would be the only possible site.

The administrators of this university must go mad. They only try to placate the demands of autonomous faculties



whose attitude seems to be "MORE FOR US" instead of a more enlightened concern for the health of the total university.

When the overall plan of the campus's growth was developed, the campus development committee were forecasting a student body of some thirty thousand strong. But with a general

disillusionment with the university as a learning place and increasing trends towards alternate education systems, enrollment has stabilized and in some instances even dropped. The university is no longer as originally conceived and new bearings must be taken on the future before a rational plan can be created.

## Future existence for Brandon University in doubt

BRANDON (CUP) -- Brandon University faces a financial crisis so severe its continued existence is in doubt.

The university may be forced to give notice to at least 30 professors -- between one quarter to one third of its faculty -- by the end of February, university president Lloyd Dulmage says.

The institution has been beset with mounting operating deficits and now a supplementary grant for being a new, developing university is no longer available.

Although it is not yet possible for the university to prepare a final budget for the fiscal year 1973-74, Brandon U's advisory budget committee has prepared a hypothetical budget.

The hypothetical budget assumes an operating grant from the Manitoba Grants Commission 10 percent higher than its grant to the university for 1972-73. This assumption was used despite "a strong indication that the operating grant figure for Brandon University for 1973-74 might not exceed the operating figure for 1972-73," Dulmage said.

The hypothetical budget shows even if a 10 percent increase is granted about 30 professors would have to be fired.

The same budget also shows that approximately 27 people on the university support staff would have to be fired.

The same budget also shows that approximately 27 people on the university support staff would have to be fired, and many services would have to be reduced or eliminated.

A reduction in the athletic budget from \$101,000 to about \$48,000 as outlined in the budget, would

mean the end to all varsity or inter-university sports and the retention of only intra-mural sports.

No money would be available for student recruitment, fund raising programs, development programs or information services. A long-promised pension plan could not be implemented. No faculty sabbatical leaves would be possible, nor could faculty or staff who retire or resign be replaced. Library acquisitions

would be minimal, despite the inadequacy of the current collection.

Dulmage says if the university is to avoid making staff cuts it will not only need the 10 percent increase in its operating grant, but an additional \$234,000. It would also need another \$50,000 to implement the pension plan.

Dulmage described the situation to faculty members in a letter in early December and said "the over-

all effect of these cuts would be more than crippling." At the same time he had a meeting with students and declared that the continued viability of the university is in doubt.

The committee which prepared the budget is composed of 13 administrators and staff members and only one student. Despite the cutbacks,

cont'd on page 13

## Bullrush is almost here

by M. Archibald

If all goes well, the local newspaper scene will soon be enlivened by a new journalistic venture. The first issue of Bullrush, a city-wide high school paper, is almost ready to be published.

Bullrush, a euphemism, is the product of several months of planning by a collective of public high school students. Their hope is to improve communications between students in different high schools and to promote the kind of solidarity necessary if students are to gain some degree of control over their schools.

There is no lack of "official" high school publications -- it goes without saying that these are characterized by a bland acceptance of the status quo. Not only is there no discussion of Student Power, but other issues of concern to students such as the Women's Movements, anti-war actions, and consumer boycotts are ignored.

In recent years underground news-

papers have appeared sporadically at several Edmonton high schools; in particular, at Vic, Harry Ainley, McNally, and JP. These were generally reproduced by Gestetner and contained attacks on the prison-like atmosphere of high school life. The term "underground" is more applicable here than is usually the case, as these publications tended to be suppressed vigorously by the administration concerned.

The staff of Bullrush, although coming from this background of underground journalism, have been attempting to legitimize their operation by working through the Edmonton Public Schools Inter-High School Students Council (EPIC). In order to finance the first issue, EPIC was approached for a \$200 loan. As a condition for supporting the paper, EPIC demanded the right to impose an editor with veto power (sounds familiar). In practice, it seems that EPIC is manipulated by the Edmonton High Schools Principals Association, which does not approve of some elements of the Bullrush Staff.

At present the Bullrush collective consists of about 14 people, drawn from several different high schools. Decisions are made by majority vote, not dictated from above.

The paper is being designed as an 8-page tabloid, with a press run of 15,000. Through various contacts the collective hopes to distribute about 1000 free copies at each of Edmonton's twelve public high schools (and at separate schools as well), starting around the end of January.

In the absence of any other source of funds, the paper will have to be supported by advertising revenue. At the moment it appears that the members of the collective may have to finance the first issue out of their own pockets.

Bullrush needs more staff and would appreciate any contribution of poetry, art work, or community articles of interest to high school students. The collective can be contacted by writing to Bullrush, P. O. Box 2827, Strn. A, Edmonton, or calling George Scott at 466 - 3230.



# U of A asked to change food purchasing policy

Dr. L. Leitch,  
Vice President,  
University of Alberta.

Dear Dr. Leitch,

The Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee is a volunteer group of Edmonton consumers. Our membership consists of students, workers, and housewives who have organized themselves in support of the National Farmers' Union boycott of all Kraft products. Our committee is organizing and coordinating boycott activities in Edmonton in conjunction with the activities of the N.F.U. and the other boycott committees across Canada.

Some time ago, the McFarlane Task Force on Agriculture in the 1970's predicted that by the year 1980, two-thirds of the existing farm families will have left the land. The present migration from the land is due in large part to the cost/price squeeze whereby large agri-business-secondary industry relating to farming - from machinery manufacture to food processors - confronts the farmer in monopoly/oligopoly form at both the input and output ends of his operation. Family farms are being replaced by corporate farms that are an extension of corporate vertical integration that seeks total control over agriculture, from seedling to finished product in the supermarket. Both federal and provincial governments have contributed to the process, outlined in the Task Force Report, whereby over one thousand Canadian farmers per month are being forced off their land, many into high unemployment and welfare in the cities. The farmers' share of the food dollar has steadily decreased from fifty-seven per cent in 1949 to thirty-seven per cent in 1970. Between 1968 and 1970, total farm income declined by eight per cent, while, last year, food prices went up by seven point four per cent. At the same time, Kraft's profits were \$91,300,000 and increasing. As the predominance of corporate control of agriculture becomes more and more significant, costs to the consumer will continue to rise, farmers' income will continue to decrease, and so will the quality of produce.

In Ontario, where the boycott originated, small cheese plants have had their milk supply taken from them by a quota system managed by the Ontario Milk Marketing Board that transferred their share to outfits like Kraftco. Kraft controls eighty per cent of the cheese production in Ontario, where there once were five hundred cheese plants - of which only forty-two remain.

After all other attempts failed, a boycott of all Kraft products was initiated by the Ontario dairy farmers through the National Farmers' Union to bring Kraftco - the price-setter in the purchasing of industrial milk - to the bargaining table to negotiate the terms under which industrial milk will be marketed.

The Kraft boycott is the first step in a non-violent protest by Canadian farmers against giant American corporations over collective bargaining rights. "The average Canadian farmer is fifty-two years old - and his net income is in the vicinity of \$3,700." A moral issue is clearly involved when a quota system is being used to bankrupt farmers through the creation of monopoloid cheese processing. A Kraftco monopoly is equally ominous to us as consumers.

We, the Boycott Committee, see our social objectives to be the establishment of the right of collective bargaining for the farmers. We see the educational tasks of the committee to be as follows:

-- To demonstrate that both the individual dairy farmer and the individual consumer are over the same "cracker barrel."

-- As an informational alternative to the advertising now used by Kraftco, to provide sound quantitative and qualitative data on the nutritional value and the wholesale and retail

marketing activities of Kraftco with comparative figures on other producers and their products.

-- To demonstrate that existing trends quoted in task forces are the results of decisions and non-decisions by citizens and their governments. We are advancing the urban-rural alliance as a lobby of the individual producer and consumer against corporate and governmental policies that favour the concentration of wealth, power and control in the hands of a minority at the expense of creating urban and rural social and economical problems.

On behalf of the Edmonton Kraft Boycott Committee, we are asking the University to adopt the following instructions to Food Service and Purchasing:

-- Food Service should purchase the absolute minimum of Kraft products.

-- Where alternatives to Kraft products are available in sufficient supply, the substitute shall be purchased, provided that its price is not more than five per cent greater than that of the Kraft product.

In our view, this represents the minimum commitment that the University can make to the Kraft Boycott. We would be happy to meet with you to discuss our request, and await your reply.

Yours truly,  
Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee  
11047 89th Avenue.

## WASP

Dear Editor:

Me and all my friends really dig your paper. I mean, it's a groove, you know?

Anyway I'm just writing to say I really dug your satire of National Lampoon ("Poundmaker Moves", December 13). Especially the Pope Paul bit.

As long as you crazy guys keep printing tripped-out right on stuff like this, I'll keep reading.

And I'll tell all my friends to read it too. Even my Catholic ones. Some of my best friends are Catholics.

Keep on truckin'  
Tom Swift

LETTERS PAGE  
Poundmaker  
11129 80 ave.

## TAXPAYER

Dear Editor,

I wish to reply to the article "Discrimination at the U of A," featured in the last edition of your paper.

In reply to the letter from the group of Chinese Students, contrary to their belief, Canadians need a high school average of at least 60% and in many cases 65% to enter Canadian universities. In reply to their statement that it is the Canadian taxpayer's money educating them, I do agree; but as to whether or not it is being wasted, that is a matter of opinion. The point is, that most foreign students can easily afford to come to Canada, and they should be able to afford to pay the cost of the education they are receiving at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer. The money they are using could be used in better ways to benefit Canadians, not foreigners, eg, transfer of money to lower or eliminate tuition fees, or make funds available for more and smaller classes.

A Canadian Taxpaying Student

## MAJORITY

Dear Editor,

Referring to the letter from "A Group of Chinese Students" (Edition Dec, 6th), I would like to say that he has just misunderstood the letter from Ms. Judy Samoil in the previous Poundmaker (Nov. 15th) and his viewpoints do not represent those of the majority of Chinese students at the U of A.

A Chinese Student

## LOVE

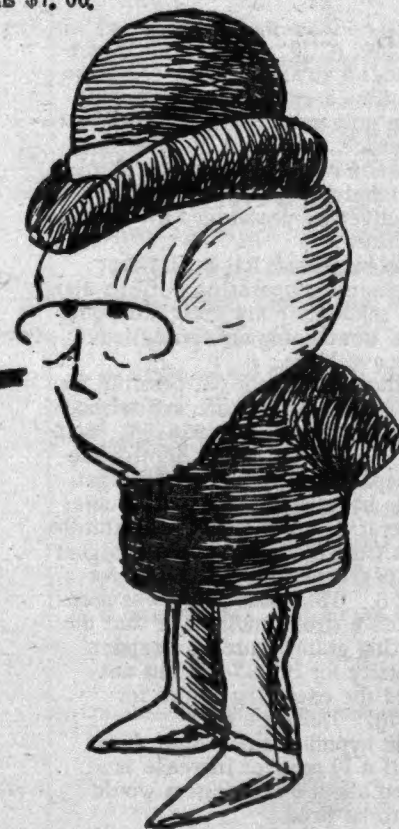
Dear Editor,

Keep up the good work. If you do, soon you will have a quality paper. As a suggestion, I would ask you to consider widening your intended readership beyond the U of A student constituency. For example, I, personally, would like regular coverage of City Hall politics.

It is easier to criticize than to do, and you are the doers. That is important.

Peace,  
Miles Murray

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Wednesdays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129-80 ave., Edmonton, Tel. 433-5041. Press run 15,000. Free on the U of A campus. Subscriptions \$7.00.



Staff dis ish was, dig this:  
Preditor Yakimechuk, the illustrious magnificent  
Ken Bird, the omnipotent allmighty Malcolm Archibald,  
the incredible terrific Tom Turner, the awe inspiring  
inscrutable Dorothy Wigmore, the infamous  
Mickleburger, and a whole lot of the usual  
ordinary humdrum dull bores,  
insipid crass docile toads  
and so on, and so on  
etc. etc. etc.  
etc.

graphic by Ken Gelech



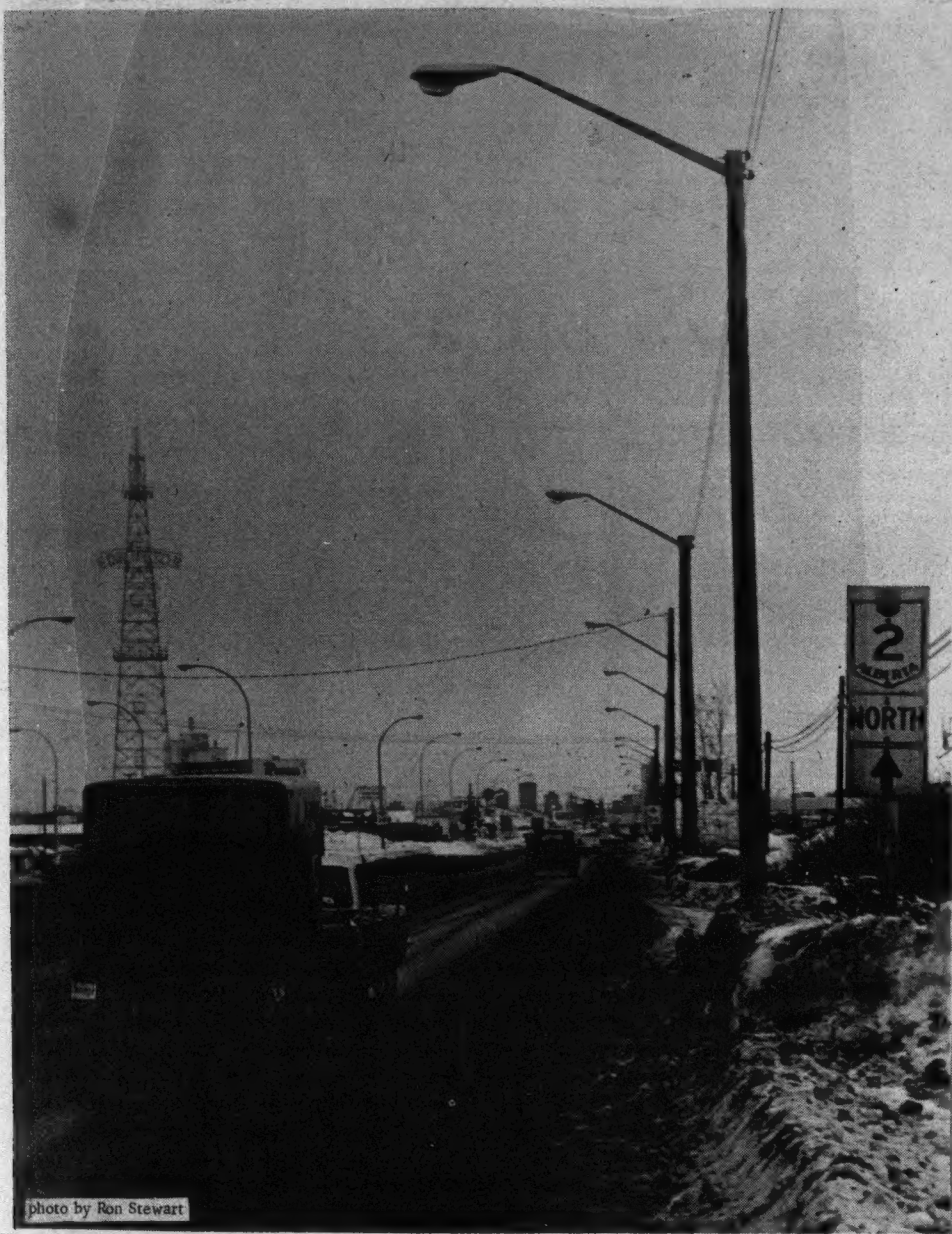


photo by Ron Stewart

"CANADIAN CHAMPAGNE" AND "Black Ribbon" awards for December have been presented by the Urban Design Group. The Champagne Award went to the steeple and bells at Robertson Wesley United Church, 123 St. and 102 Ave. The steeple was cited as an inspiring landmark on a human scale.

The steeple is tastefully lit at night and every week the bells provide the surrounding area with church bell music. People living up to ten blocks away from the church are able to hear the bells--especially on Sunday's and holidays when traffic noise is light. The bells of Robertson Wesley have

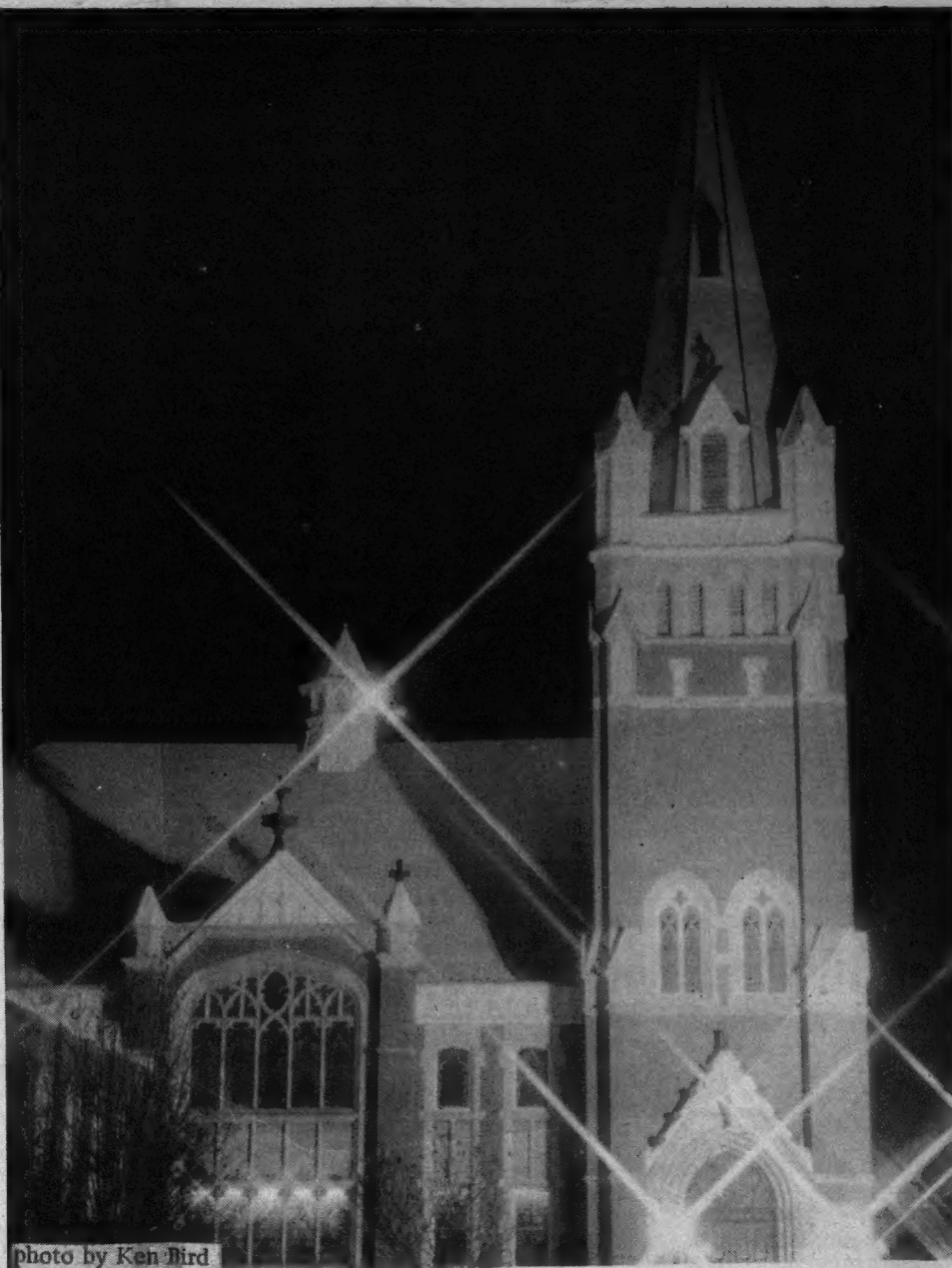


photo by Ken Bird

a local identity -- they were given to the church as a memorial for the use of the people of Edmonton. Until recently, when highrises rose around the church it was a prominent landmark of west Edmonton.

The Black Ribbon Award went to Edmonton's highway entrances, in part-

icular the south entrance from highway 2. "These major entranceways provide almost no inspiration to the homecomer or the tourist and are almost completely lacking in grace. They define nothing but commercial sprawl and fail to signify the city as a major focus of human activity and civilization.

cut here

cut here

Dear Mr. Leitch

I am sending this letter to protest the use of Kraft products, South African products, and California lettuce at the University of Alberta. I am in full support of the boycotts on these foods, and would strongly urge that this university not use Kraft products, Outspan oranges, and California lettuce.

The legitimate struggles of people to gain a share in the profits that their labour produces are deserving of support by all who profess a concern in the welfare of their fellow human beings.

The struggle of Canadian farmers to gain the right to negotiate prices for their products in the face of the opposition from Kraft, one of the 25 richest companies in the world, is such a legitimate struggle.

The struggle of South African Blacks to bring the abominable practice of apartheid to an end in their country, where they constitute 17 out of 20 1/2 million citizens, is such a legitimate struggle.

The struggle of Chicano farm labourers to gain a liveable wage and decent living conditions is also such a legitimate struggle.

I would urge that you, in your capacity in Food Service, do all in your power to see that none of these products are being used on campus.

Yours truly

Dear Mr. West:

I am sending this letter to protest the use of Kraft products, South African products, and California lettuce at the University of Alberta. I am in full support of the boycotts on these foods, and would strongly urge that this university not use Kraft products, Outspan oranges, and California lettuce.

The legitimate struggles of people to gain a share in the profits that their labour produces are deserving of support by all who profess a concern in the welfare of their fellow human beings.

The struggle of Canadian farmers to gain the right to negotiate prices for their products in the face of the opposition from Kraft, one of the 25 richest companies in the world, is such a legitimate struggle.

The struggle of South African Blacks to bring the abominable practice of apartheid to an end in their country, where they constitute 17 out of 20 1/2 million citizens, is such a legitimate struggle.

The struggle of Chicano farm labourers to gain a liveable wage and decent living conditions is also such a legitimate struggle.

Therefore, I am hoping that the U of A will adopt a position of official support of these boycotts. To that end, I would also urge that steps be taken to remove these products from the SUB cafeteria.

Yours truly

cut here

cut here



## Don't eat it, fight it

The Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee is a volunteer group of Edmonton consumers organizing and co-ordinating boycott activities in Edmonton in conjunction with the National Farmers' Union and other boycott committees across Canada.

Their activities have included:  
 --the setting up of a research committee as an informational alternative to examine the nutritional value and the marketing activities of Kraftco;  
 --sending letters explaining the boycott to 150 different ethnic, fraternal, and service groups in the city;  
 --creating and publicizing shopping lists with alternates to Kraft products;  
 --writing to every store manager of the large chain stores in Edmonton (Safeway IGA, L-Mart) informing them of the boycott and asking for support.

The Committee has received endorsement from many organizations in the city including the Edmonton District Labor Council, NAIT, Grant MacEwan Community College, Letter Carriers Union, CBRT(RR Brotherhood), STOP, On Our Way, POUNDMAKER, Voice of Women and Grant Notley.

An endorsement carries with it the

responsibility of circulating literature throughout the membership, perhaps giving a small donation of money, and a pledge of support on the information picket lines that will be forming in the spring around Edmonton supermarkets. This picketing will be done in conjunction with the N. F. U. and the participants of the Boycott from the rural areas.

As another future boycott activity, the Committee is working on organizing an anti-Kraft benefit, hopefully taking place around the time the pickets are formed.

Tentative performers include Humphrey and the Dumptrucks and the Perth County Conspiracy.

David Baugh, a member of the committee, stated that you the reader can do your part by

--not buying any Kraft products  
 --complaining to the supermarkets that handle Kraft products, and  
 --writing letters to Kraftco, telling them you endorse the Boycott.

For further information you can contact the Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee at 11049-89 Avenue, Phone Number 433-2808.

## OMC, OMMB bend to corporate demands

by Dennis Windrim

Ontario dairy farmers have lost out to the gigantic milk processing companies again.

An attempt by the Ontario Milk Marketing Board (OMMB) to raise the price farmers receive for their milk has been quashed by the Ontario Milk Commission, a government-appointed body.

In early December, the OMMB, which determines prices farmers receive for their milk, increased the cost by 57 cents per hundredweight, effective January 1, 1973.

Ontario milk processors, including Kraft, were upset with the increase and appealed to the OMMB for an increase of no more than 35 cents per hundredweight. The appeal was dismissed.

The processors then appealed to the OMC, a processors' body, to overrule the OMMB and give Ontario farmers less for their milk. The OMC agreed.

As a result, the OMMB is certain "it may be necessary ... to consider a further increase in these prices sooner than it might have done, had the 57 cent increase been allowed."



Photo by KEN BIRD

**BOYCOTT KRAFT**

**BOYCOTT KRAFT**

**8¢**

**8¢**

Mr. Gary West  
 Vice president  
 Finance and Administration  
 University of Alberta Students' Union

Mr. L. Leitch  
 Vice president  
 Finance and Administration  
 University of Alberta

**BOYCOTT KRAFT**

**BOYCOTT KRAFT**



# Marxist professor granted entry

DOWNSVIEW (CUP) -- Istvan Meszaros, the Marxist professor Canadian immigration authorities tried to exclude from a teaching post at York University on the grounds he was a "security risk," has apparently won his eight-month fight.

Meszaros received word Jan. 5 that he had been granted an entry visa to Canada. He had returned to England Dec. 29 after being in Canada fighting his case since September. He returned only after Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras had assured him he would personally review the case.

Meszaros will return to Toronto Jan. 20 to begin teaching political philosophy at York.

Meszaros' lawyer, Paul Copeland of Toronto, said the eight-month court and legal costs would be about \$8,000, which he hoped to collect from York University. In

a similar case two years ago, York picked up the tab for the entry fight of Gabriel Kolko, noted critic of American foreign policy and now a history professor at York.

Meszaros came to Canada in September to force the government to open its files on the case. Immigration authorities declared him illegally in the country and he was ordered deported by the Immigration Review Board while Bryce Mackasey was still Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

The case received international attention and academics around the world rallied to support Meszaros. Under pressure, Mackasey agreed to personally review the case if Meszaros returned to England. Meszaros refused because once out of the country he would have lost his right of appeal.

Mackasey then withdrew a conditional offer to allow Meszaros to stay and teach at York for one year only.

The case is notable for the question it raises about the review process in the immigration department. If Meszaros had not come to Canada, Copeland speculated it was highly unlikely his case would have been favorably reviewed.

And by using the "security risk" label, the government was able to blanket the flimsiest of evidence in secrecy, and use it as a club to which Meszaros had no defense. He had no idea what evidence the charge had been based on. Rumors floated that he was a Russian spy and at one point, Mackasey's executive assistant Zavier Levine told a newspaper reporter that Meszaros was "no golden-haired boy." Meszaros has filed suit against Levine.

With the help of New Democratic Party MP Ed Broadbent (Oshawa-Whitby), himself a member of

York's political science department, Meszaros got in touch with the new minister, Andras. In a telephone call Dec. 24, Andras told Meszaros he would honor the promise of his predecessor to review the case.

Andras reportedly told Meszaros no grounds existed for his exclusion from Canada. The government wouldn't intervene in the appeal, Andras said, and Meszaros had the benefit of all possible routes of appeal. The statement in effect guaranteed the government wouldn't issue a security certificate. The certificate would have prohibited the appeal board from opening the security risk issue. In that event the board would have been forced to settle the Meszaros case on a strict question of law without any humanitarian considerations. In appeal cases a board ruling can be reversed on humanitarian grounds.

But more important, Andras' statement is seen by observers as proof the government had no grounds for the original charge that Meszaros was a security risk.

In September Meszaros said he thought the label came from some Canadian immigration official in London who seemed to think all Marxists were security risks and bomb throwers.

Meszaros fled Hungary in 1956 when the Stalinists regained control after the abortive uprising that year. He was a noted civil rights advocate in his homeland and served as an assistant to the cultural affairs minister in the short-lived revolutionary government.

He went to Italy and then to Britain where he later became a British citizen without any problems. While teaching at the University of Sussex he was offered a position at York and resigned. But when he applied for landed immigrant status

in Canada while still in London, Canadian authorities there refused and the battle began.

York University officials played a very low-keyed role in the dispute. York president David Slater sent telegrams to Mackasey but left the bulk of affairs to arts dean John Saywell.

When the original refusal of Meszaros' landed immigrant status application arrived in late June, Saywell sent Meszaros a telegram offering one year's salary as settlement, plus an offer to help Meszaros get his old job back at Sussex.

York originally agreed to pay Meszaros his salary although he wasn't teaching, but stopped payment in October and froze the bank account. At that time Meszaros couldn't touch the money and the immigration department could charge he was illegally employed if he did.

Meszaros spent the four months in Canada living with York professors Ellen and Neil Wood, studying and writing. But he said during that time the waiting game destroyed his concentration and he was doing no constructive work.



## Boycott called on Safeway and A&P

SACRAMENTO (CUP) -- The United Farm Workers has announced a nationwide boycott of the Safeway and A&P chain food stores.

The announcement is the latest action in the nationwide lettuce boycott that began in August 1970. Asking consumers not to shop at Safeway and A&P is intended to convince the two stores to cooperate with the lettuce boycott by ordering United Farm Worker iceberg lettuce or no lettuce at all.

The secondary boycott of the giant retailers follows a series of meetings between representatives of the United Farm Workers and the heads of the two chains.

A spokesman for the Farm Workers said that the two chains have the economic power to bring about a change for the better.

"We feel that Safeway and A&P are not innocent bystanders but have a moral responsibility to the farm workers who make it possible for them to sell their fresh fruit and vegetables," he said.

A&P and Safeway each have annual sales of \$5.5 billions and control 20 percent of the nation's grocery market.

In Los Angeles, a consumer group has formed to follow up reports of violations of wage and price controls, false advertising, and excessive fat content in meat in Safeway stores.

The boycott of the chains comes less than a week after a decision by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to renegotiate lettuce contracts signed with growers in 1970. The Teamsters Union has also decided to start a drive to organize other field workers, despite jurisdictional agreements with the UFW.

With most of the grape contracts that were signed with the United Farm Workers coming up for renewal soon, the outcome of the lettuce boycott is crucial. If the lettuce growers are successful in keeping the United Farm workers out of the fields, the grape growers may decide it is worth their while not to reopen negotiations on their contracts.

The Canadian government is presently prosecuting Canada Safeway Ltd. under the Anti-Combines legislation for allegedly maintaining monopolies in Calgary and Edmonton.

For example, Calgary welfare recipients can only use their food vouchers at Safeway stores. In Edmonton, welfare recipients must shop at the closest large shopping centre, which often does have a Safeway store.

Canada's National Farmers Union locals are now voting on whether they support the Safeway boycott. The decision will be known by February 15.

# Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



## And that's the truth!

Brewed by Canadian Breweries Alberta Limited



# HEAVEN MUST BE FULL OF L

by RICK GRANT

If you are like most of the people at this university at this time of year you are looking for either a permanent or summer job. If you are, beware the insurance company racket like the plague. You know the ones, the ads start with such bewitching and intriguing come-ons designed to appeal to your avarice and greed by promising "careers in management" or "a rewarding financial position for young intelligent self-starters" or how about "guaranteed fifteen thousand a year position leading to management." If you fall for them you will be selling yourself into a form of slavery and your chances of making it into what those innocent-sounding ads call management are next to nil.

Now, let's get something straight right away. This article is not going to talk about the merits of one type of insurance over another or even if insurance is necessary. It is simply going to be an overview of the way most of the insurance companies treat their agents and the amount of money the companies remove from people's pockets. I say most companies because I didn't talk to all of them so I'm going to be liberal and say there is a faint chance some of them are honest, although I doubt it.

The first thing we have to realize is the sheer monolithic size of the insurance industry, its assets and holdings, and the pure naked power they hold over North American economies. Some of these figures are as much as five years out of date, others are estimates and some are uncheckable but one thing I can assure you is that they are all on the conservative side and I'm sure you can add another 20 per cent to them and still not be near the true figure. Part of the reason for this vagueness of the financial status of the insurance companies is due to their reticence and out-and-out lying. Anybody who has looked over the year-end financial reports from any company, or student council for that matter, will know how easy it is for amounts to be placed in various categories on the balance sheet to give a distorted idea of what the money is doing. Add this natural distortion to the situation where there are no available honest situation reports covering the field, bury the rest of the information behind public relations departments, secretaries and company officials who would rather tell a lie than the truth and you will see nothing except confusion. Use your nose, though, and the fine, sweet smell of corruption and decay will twist your guts.

Take a look at the job openings board at Manpower some day and count the number of insurance companies recruiting graduates, then consider the ones marked "permanent standing order", ask how long they've been up; or better yet estimate it by the differing shades of yellowing paper, and after you've done that count the total number of insurance companies listed in the phone book and ask yourself why the jobs are still open.

Six months of recruiting would have buried the city under agents. Since this isn't quite so, ask again why so many jobs are open. Could it be that all of the graduates are being moved up to management? Hardly, unless the company is in the business of paying people for doing nothing. Even the top-heavy armed forces don't need that many personnel. Well then, could it be that there is a high turnover of agents?

One company hired or recruited, in one nine-year period, five thousand and salesmen to sell their policies. At the end of that nine years, guess how many salesmen had been added to the company's work force? The net increase for the company was fifty agents. (This figure is adjusted to take care of retirements, promotions, etc.) That meant that if you were unlucky enough to be hired by that company in those nine years the chances of you surviving to be included in this article as one of the lucky ones was a hundred to one. There are better odds in heroin smuggling.

The across-the-industry average life for an insurance agent from the time he is hired until he is fired or quits is ninety days; ninety-five per cent leave before that time. In this city, the rate is a little worse; sixty per cent leave after three weeks and before two months. The reason for this short length of service is due to two practices the industry indulges in -- little or no training, and the practice of selling the "natural market." This natural market system is very simple, very profitable for the companies, and of little benefit to the salesman on either the financial or the personal level.

The way it works, a new recruit is told to write a list of all the people he knows -- friends, relatives, business associates, friends of friends and so on. The insurance agency manager then makes the new recruit contact all these people for a policy. The industry knows that friends and relatives will often buy a policy out of friendship or misplaced trust. When

the list is exhausted in a couple of weeks the recruit is faced with the horrible problem of finding more people to try and sell, but without any real formal selling training and only the most tenuous grasp of the technicalities of the policies he is selling. The agent is in trouble. To help him out, the manager will give the recruit a list of names to contact. What the unsuspecting salesman does not know is that this list originally belonged to another new agent who didn't make the grade and the people on the list are probably adept at refusing the poor guy's advances. In the end, unless he is either inordinately lucky or one of those strange people who can grasp the intricacies of the industry and the nature of selling in a short time, the new recruit leaves the business, leaving behind his list of friends for someone else.

Of 24 companies approached about this natural market, 12 openly boasted of using it, six grudgingly admit-

ted it, and the last six denied it completely although their salesmen admitted it.

Those people who survive three years of this kind of thing can be assumed to have survived and make a good income, averaging about \$10,000 a year. These blooded agents are worth dealing with because they know what their policies say and they know what to sell their clients. They also have a reputation to protect, whereas the new man will often be so anxious to make a sale he will actively suppress information from the client and cheat him.

Now that we have an idea of what the industry does with new employees, let's go back a bit and take a look at the hiring process, such as it is. In a newspaper or at Manpower you can expect that half the ads asking for people to join a financial industry or promising huge incomes are insurance salesmen ads. These ads often ask for graduates whereas the truth is that they will hire anybody if he knows someone who might buy a policy.

Most insurance companies give a selling test or an aptitude test to the applicant. These are laughable parodies of true aptitude tests and are only designed to give the person seeking the job a sense of superiority. When the agency manager very professionally totals up your score you can be absolutely certain he will tell you "in strictest confidence and with utmost sincerity" that you are the most promising and talented person to walk through the hallowed chrome glass doors of the agency.

At first, when I was researching this article and I went to a couple of job interviews acting like I really wanted a job, I thought that this confidential assurance was due to real abilities imbedded in my skull, but when I went to more interviews, six in all, with different companies and was told the same thing even though I deliberately screwed up the tests, I realized this was a standard ploy used to get recruits.

Another great thing I ran into at these same companies was "the private talk with a typical agent who just happens to be in the office." I had heard of this before, but if you ever want a laugh just hop down to

you agent

into this

some like

let it

real "ho

in a port

widely

uncle

for no w

those can

You have

become

Our in

with this

him

people

be to

get

would

poor

the

him

miss

ent

thing

like

we

God

uff,

Of

What

any

com

of

or

acco

what

he

acco

Year

a

mon

the

you

com

com

to

spe

ent

alth

An

com

says

play

is

not

this

could

en





# OF LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

your agency and go through an interview. This private talk goes something like this --

"Let me tell you what it's really like," he says as he lounges in a sports jacket, mismatched wide, puffy cuffed pants and undershirt. "This business is only for those who want to work. Only those who can keep at it and sell. You must have a liking for people because you are here to serve them. Our aim is to provide them with what they really need and this way they have the best for the people."

In the tone of his voice you get the feeling that anybody who would make money off these poor devils isn't wanted in the neighborhood and you half expect him to say you are donating his commission to charity. The final comment from one guy went something like this: "Life insurance is like a religion and we are its priests, we minister to the poor and the sick, God bless our side."

Oh, isn't it?

Oh, say you've been hired. What do you get for a salary? The answer is salary. You either make commissions, which equal the total of a premium on one policy, or you get a set sum from a drawing account. Now, it doesn't matter what the manager tells you, or what he says you are on a drawing account.

Means that you have to sell a certain amount of insurance in a month or you don't make the quota and you will graciously give your difference between the total commissions and your "salary." If next month you go over quota the commission will subtract the difference to make your debt. Generally speaking an insurance agent is not entitled to sick pay or vacation time although in Canada this is changing. An agent is not a member of the company despite what the company says. An agent is a contracted employee which means the company is not responsible for him and does not support him. Actually, this is a source of income.

during the summer for a lot of students. All you have to do is get hired by a company, go through the motions of working and quit. The company cannot make you pay back the drawing account no matter what the contract says. The law says you don't have to pay so it's a source of an easy \$600 a month at least until you get fired for laziness, the ultimate crime in the industry.

Right, now we've seen how the insurance companies deceive their employees, we've seen what it's like to be hired, now let's go to the other end of the empire and see what the corporate coffers get out of their salesmen, bearing in mind that these figures are on the conservative side.

There are roughly 2,000 companies in North America selling life insurance and they employ 500,000 salesmen. Metropolitan Life, which I believe is the largest, insures 50,000,000 people.

These companies make \$100,000,000,000 a year in sales. Of this the industry is forced to pay out \$4,500,000,000 to people who are inconsiderate enough to die. The remainder of the money is invested by a couple of thousand investment officers who control two hundred investment companies and dictate the investments. The industry says it owns 150,000,000 million dollars worth of assets, which immediately makes you ask where all the money is going. Profits, of course, and they only fall short of the yearly sales by a few paltry billions. A question that comes up concerning those assets is: how come the industry is able to afford to erect huge palatial office buildings, pay for mink coats, cars, jewelry, trips, and other bric-a-brac for its officers. The answer is that it can afford to pay so much because they are ripping the people off through high policy prices and because they invest this money into enterprises that can only return even higher profits and at the same time perpetuate the myth of the insurance colossus.

Insurance companies own several multi-national rent-a-car operations, several casket manufacturers (not-

ing like hedging your bets), liquor companies, several of those highly advertised loan sharking outfits that cover the country so well and so much real estate they could become a major world power.

As a matter of fact, the life insurance racket is the world's largest business, short of making war, although in the long run insurance comes out on top.

Why, you may say, do people buy life insurance and put up with this adulteration of that wonderful bulwark against communism, capitalism? The answer is because this is capitalism and it uses everything in its power to sustain itself, including preying upon the great North American myth of success, materials and escape from death. The advertising budget for the industry some years ago ran about \$70,000,000, most of it to television, just to sustain the industry.

This business about advertising brings something to light that most people accept and are vaguely aware is going on, except they are constantly being trapped by it.

It is the accepted practice in the journalistic world to write reports on business and industries for a fee. Of course, this practice never becomes overt, but takes the form of wining and dining a reporter, paying for a reporter's vacation, or doing such a good job of hiding the facts from the reporter that he cannot say anything but good. The danger is when this kind of reporting is printed in what is called objective publications. People who believe that these papers are objective immediately accept everything printed as gospel truth, when in fact they are being led down the garden path. By the way, don't worry about this article, because it is biased and only shows one side, so I expect you'll treat the whole thing as fiction.

This distortion doesn't stop with the advertising however, which is a crime because the ones who lose are the ones who need help the most. In selling life insurance several tactics are used by the salesmen apart from the regular crude ones involving lying and cheating. These take the form of applied psychology -- fear of death, etc. The most popular tactics are what is called canned sales pitches which are a formula used by the salesman that requires the customer to answer every question put by the agent in the affirmative. After a series of seemingly innocent and simple questions the agent casually asks the client to buy. Because the client has been conditioned to the word

yes during the pitch and because the questions are phrased in such a way that to answer no would make him sound a fool, the client automatically buys the policy.

Another great practice which best illustrates the industry's avarice and greed is illustrated by this short quote taken from an industry trade magazine published some years ago but still valid.

"Death is a morbid subject and you don't like it. Neither, you feel, does the client like it, and you refuse to back the hearse up to his door. Well, I agree. I don't think we should back the hearse up to the door -- I think we should put him in it. We've got to kill him!"

How about that for responsibility?

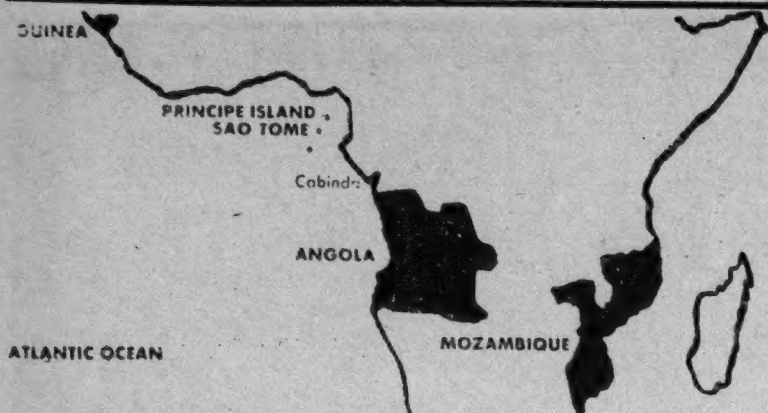
Here is something else that shows a unique side of the industry. It is a prayer of grace given at a convention of agents in Miami and it has been widely used since.

"Almighty God, bless this food we are about to receive. Bless this fellowship of devoted, dedicated men. Bless this company, which only exists to do Thy will on Earth. And especially bless our great company president and give him strength to lead us ever onward. In Christ's name we ask this. Amen."

Heaven must be full of insurance people.







## Portugal in Africa

# The dying European

In the past 25 years, the world has witnessed the definitive breakdown of Western European colonialism on the African continent. Of course, a number of the newly independent countries immediately fell subject to new forms of oppression, and in some cases, these new forms caused even greater suffering than the old colonial regimes. Neo-colonialism replaced colonialism, and in places like Rhodesia and South Africa, the indigenous white minorities imposed national governments that are based on racism and overt police terror.

Ironically, it is the poorest of the West-European nations, Portugal, that still practices overt colonialism in Africa. Guinea-Bissao, Mozambique and Angola are the only colonies of significance that remain in the continent, and at the same time it is these three colonies that also constitute the vanguard of the African Revolution.

Since the early 1960's, Portugal has found herself embroiled in an ever more difficult and expensive adventure as she tries to squash the wars of liberation that have steadily grown in these three colonial territories.

The importance of these struggles and the heroism of the peoples fighting them are largely unknown. Their significance can be seen in the type of society which is being created behind the lines as a result of the very nature of these struggles. Armed struggle, 'real peoples' war, one where the great majority of the population plays a direct role in the fight, is perhaps the greatest guarantee that, as the MPLA representative points out in the interview which follows, "the colonial exploiters won't be substituted by new national ones."

The following interviews were made with one primary objective in mind — to help shed more light on the "Viet Nams" of the 1970's.

## Angola

**We are speaking with Mr. Soares Da Silva, the permanent representative in Algiers of MPLA, the Angolan Peoples' Liberation Movement.**

**Q: When did the struggle against the Portuguese begin in Angola?**

**A:** The Popular struggle for the liberation of Angola, led and organized by the MPLA, began on February 4th, 1961, with an attack upon the civil prisons in the city of Luanda, which is the capital of Angola. It was within these prisons that leaders of our organization were being held. The prisons of Luanda represented to us a symbol of colonialist oppression. We could say that every family in Luanda had one of its relatives in these prisons. These attacks upon the prisons were events that helped unify the people in the Angolan revolutionary struggle.

From the city, the struggle then went to the fields, that is, into the countryside; the people of the country accepted this struggle as their own. In the entire northern zone, popular demonstrations broke out. Some of the peasants rose up, and with primitive weapons, attacked the properties of the large colonialist land-holders. Because of these incidents a massive wave of repression swept across the land.

In fact, more than 5,000 people were killed on the following day, the 5th of February, 1961. The African sections of the cities were burned, women were raped, and the men were imprisoned, tortured and savagely killed. It was a city without law, without

order, and a reign of terror plagued the African population. The European police had orders to kill negroes without discretion. This police terror was a type of facism, truly in the style of Hitlerite Germany.

Therefore, it was these events, the events of February 4th and 5th, 1961, that launched the armed struggle in Angola. The Angolans that escaped from the terror and went to the north of Angola, formed what we now call the First Political/Military Region.

The President of the MPLA, Agostinho Neto, was at that time serving his sixth jail term in a Portuguese prison. The comrades of our organization that had been working in the cities left for the countryside; and the leaders of our organization who had been living in Portugal, left for the border zones of Angola, and from there, they moved into Angola itself. A new structure was starting to be created, and the spontaneous revolt is being developed into an organized struggle.

This was one of the most difficult times in our history. We were different people, with different cultures, meeting each other and trying to work together. But it was our common aspiration to secure the liberation of Angola. Our President, Agostinho Neto, escaped and joined us in 1962.

It was also in this year that a great crisis struck our

organization. We realized that we were far away from the territory where we had our rearguard, our supply bases. We thought that we would be cut off from the people and this concept turned out to be a mistaken one. We retreated tactically, but we did maintain contacts with the people.

In 1964, we opened a new front of struggle in the area of Cabinda. And with a half-dozen men who began working in this area, we started what was to become the first organized peoples' war in Africa. Cabinda is situated in the extreme north of Angola, and it was a type of laboratory for the MPLA, because it was there that we learned to deal with and defeat the manoeuvres of the imperialists... From the moment that we opened the Cabinda Front, which we called the Second Political/Military Region, our struggles began to grow inexorably. All the militants of the MPLA were transferred to the Cabinda Front. We were going to learn from the people. The people were going to teach us. For us, it was a very rich experience...

In 1966, the MPLA opened its eastern front, near the border of Zambia...

In 1967, a new military column appeared in the First Region...

In 1968, we opened the Fourth Political/Military Region, situated in the extreme north-east of Angola, the diamond-producing area of our country.

In 1969, we opened the Fifth Political/Military Region, situated in the heartland on Angola, where the largest population concentration is found. It is also in this area that the heaviest concentration of imperialist economic interests is found.

In 1972, in the month of March, we opened the Sixth Political/Military Region of the MPLA, in the extreme south-west area of Angola. This is where we have a common border with South West Africa. This front is situated where the Portuguese and South Africans intended to construct a dam.

That means that right now, we have six political/military regions in eleven of the sixteen provinces of Angola. We have spread the armed struggle to all areas of the territory and the encirclement of the cities from the countryside will be the last stage of our revolution.

**Q: What would be a brief description of the present situation in the struggle for power in Angola?**

**A:** Right now, our organization, the MPLA, controls an area of 600 thousand square kilometres, with a population of more than a million people. Militarily, we are passing from a phase of strict guerilla warfare, to a phase of guerilla warfare combined with a war of



**Guerrillas at a military encampment in the liberated areas of Guinea-Bissao.**

movement. We now have squadrons on infantry companies with integrated artillery sections...

A month ago we attacked Portuguese naval bases, occupied them, and destroyed seven trucks and seized all the weapons, munitions and food.

The Portuguese have now stepped up the war in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissao and Angola. This has been possible because of the aid that they have been given by the NATO members, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the diplomatic support of other reactionary European governments.

It is in this context that we can understand the use of defoliants, massive napalm attacks, and the indiscriminate bombing of villages, and the wholesale killing of men, women and children. The use of herbicides has destroyed our vegetation and at the same time is causing harm to our water system and has seriously reduced animal life in our nation.

These Portuguese crimes are a page from the book, written by the USA, in Viet Nam, and they are actions which conflict with the most basic rights that people have in a civilized world. It is in this manner that Portugal and its allies have

## Canada helps

by Mordecai Briemberg

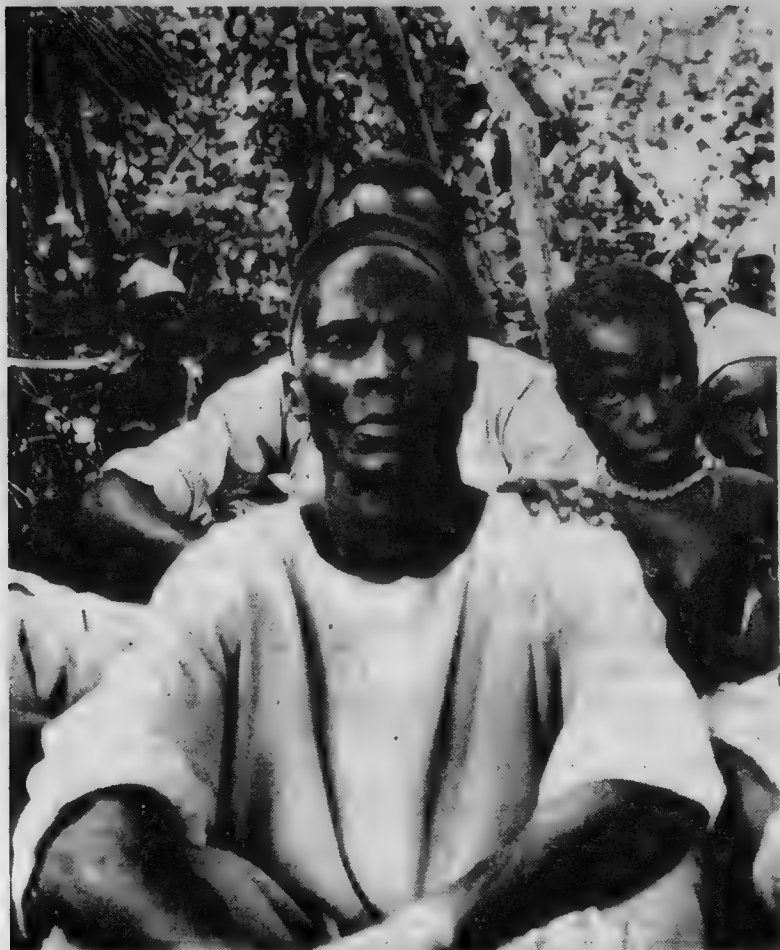
Canada built 60 F-86F Sabre jets. In 1965 they were flown to Germany. That was just a transit point. They now are part of the Portuguese air force. So are 19 Canadian-made Beech C-54 Expeditors, anti-vehicle land mines and M/954 hand fumigation grenades.

Portugal is our NATO ally. Along with the U.S., Britain, France, Germany (and Israel who is not a NATO member) we provide Portugal with planes, warships, rifles, machine guns, mortars, recoilless cannons and ammunition. Where is this war material used? Much of it in Portugal's colonial wars against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

Of course at the UN we undoubtedly support last week's unanimous (including Britain, France, the U.S.) vote of the Security Council that Portugal stop "military operations and all acts of repression." Knowing the difference between real support and verbal condemnation,



# gasp of colonialism



Crowd during a meeting in liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau.

brought religion and faith to the African people in the name of the western world. However, these barbarities have not stopped the growth of the guerilla fight and the popular struggle. In our liberated areas, a power has been created. The people democratically elect their representatives, and begin to live a life of dignity.

**A:** What are the specific economic interests that are at stake in Angola, and what are some of the trans-national corporations that operate there?  
**A:** To give you an idea of imperialist penetration, I'll give some brief facts. Our iron mines are controlled by Krupp,

a West German corporation.

**Q:** Is this the same corporation that financed the Nazi war machine?

**A:** Yes. Krupp himself is a former Nazi officer, and like Krupp, we also have Madame Bergen, who controls a great part of the Sisal.

The petroleum in Angola is controlled by the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, a well-known American firm, and also by Porfina, Petrofina, and Petroangola, which are French and Belgium interests. The railroads are controlled by a British consortium. The diamond industry is controlled by a joint British/South-African

company, and our coffee? Well, that's something that Angolans produce, but can't drink. And it is controlled by the French, and so on, and so on, and so on.

However, in Angola, there is one group of people who don't control anything. They are called the Angolans. The Portuguese only have a small role to play in the actual ownership of the means of production — because they are also a country dominated by neo-colonialism. What I'm trying to point out is that our struggle is essentially anti-imperialist, it is directed against the imperialist monopolies of Angola, who have as their watch-dogs, the fascist and colonial regime of Portugal.

**Q:** Putting Angola into an international context, what is the relationship between the struggle of Angola and the struggle of the peoples of Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, and is it possible to secure the victory of the Angolese people before the successful overthrow of the fascist regime in South Africa?

**A:** We say yes. And why? Because our struggle is not an isolated struggle in the world. It is part of all of humanity's struggle against exploitation. It is in this context that we must analyze the situation in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. As a great example of the victory of people against imperialism, we have Cuba, we have Chile, we have Viet Nam, Korea, we have many examples in the world. Algeria defeated the French, and we are going to defeat the Portuguese. There is no force in the world that is capable of defeating a unified people who want their freedom.

Of course, this struggle may last five, ten, or thirty years. It may be fought by our sons, our grandchildren or their children. But, if the Portuguese keep up the war for twenty years, we'll keep it up for twenty-one, with or without the help of South Africa, and there we can see that it is going to have increasing problems. Of course, as a military power, South Africa can delay our victory, but can never prevent it.

Now, to deal with the question of relations with Guinea and Mozambique. I have to say that our three organization are unified, that we work together and meet periodically to analyze problems in this respect. There is an organization called the Conference of the Nationalist Organizations of Portuguese Colonies. It is comprised of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), and the Angolan Peoples Liberation Movement (MPLA). As you can see, with this organization we have unified our struggles.

## Exclusive interviews with representatives of three liberation movements

BY Marc Cooper and Gary Cristall

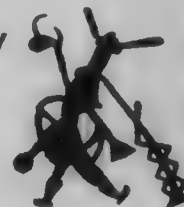
lifted almost directly from The GRAPE

*I am coal!  
You tear me brutally from the ground  
And make of me your mine, boss*



*I am coal  
And you burn me, boss  
To serve you forever as your driving force  
But Not forever, boss*

*I am coal  
And must burn  
And consume everything in the heat of my  
combustion*



*I am coal  
I must burn, exploited  
Burn alive like tar, my brother  
Until no more your mine, boss*

*I am coal  
And must burn  
And consume everything in the fire of my  
combustion  
Yes, boss  
I shall be your coal.*

—FRELIMO poem



## Mozambique

We are speaking with Mr. Dos Santos, Vice President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

**Q:** What percentage of the country is actually under the control of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)?

**A:** The free areas of Mozambique comprise one-quarter of the country...The guerillas operate in more than one-third of our country. The population in the liberated areas is a little bit more than one million.

**Q:** What is the population of Mozambique?

**A:** Eight million.

**Q:** Not too long ago, there was an international furor around the decision of the Portuguese to build a large hydro-electric dam in an area of Mozambique called Kahora Bossa... Could you bring us up to date on this?

**A:** It is very important to clarify that the settlers which the Portuguese are trying to bring in, are white settlers and not just Portuguese. There are two reasons for this: one is that it would be impossible for them to bring the number they say they will bring — one million, all from Portugal; and secondly, because bringing them from other countries, they feel they can assure the military defence of the area. Then if the area was threatened by the liberation movement, they could ask the governments of the native

countries to come and give military assistance.

They are trying to bring them from Italy, Greece, even Belgium, and naturally, South Africa. They are continuing with the policy of evicting people from the region, and have already started to bring white settlers to the region. The Portuguese have continued to build the dam.

All the countries that were involved in one way or another, have remained involved — France, West Germany, England, the USA, South Africa. As well as different companies like Alcan [Aluminum Company of Canada], French companies. The Portuguese have continued to build the dam, and we are determined not to let the dam be built.

The costs of the dam have risen. We have succeeded in creating severe difficulties in communications on the rivers, roads and railways. We didn't stop completely the use of the railways, but we are heading in that direction. We know that the Portuguese with the help of South Africa are able to use the air. Big air transports. But we continue to stop them in every way in which we are able.

We continue to put into practice what we decided in our 1968 congress — that Kahora Bossa will not be built.

## Guinea

We are speaking with Mr. Vasco Cabral, member of the Central Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC)

cont. on page 12

## Portugal

Portugal rejected the resolution the day after it was passed.

The people of Portugal are desperately poor. Their standard of living is 1/4 of the average in the Common Market countries. Portugal itself is under the thumb of the major imperial powers. Still the government spends 42% of its budget on the African wars and sends 150,000 of its young men to spend 4 years of their life fighting the liberation movements.

Relatively large numbers of Portuguese leave their homeland. The total population is only 9 1/2 million. In the last ten years 800,000 have emigrated. Some have come to Canada. A life of poverty and the fear from having lived under a fascist dictatorship make these new immigrants very vulnerable to exploitation, particularly as "cheap labour". Bennett used Portuguese workers in the construction of northern sections of the B.C. railway.

Imperialism barter guns, natural resources and cheap labour. But the working people of Canada, Portugal and Africa — what do we gain?



## Portugal in Africa cont. from page 11

**Q: Mr. Cabral, what were the conditions that produced the armed struggle in Guinea-Bissao, and how has that struggle developed to its present level?**

**A:** From the moment the Portuguese arrived in our country the people have resisted their presence in one form or another. However it was only with the foundation of our party, in 1956, that it became possible to unite all the people into the struggle against Portuguese colonialism. And it is for that reason that the foundation of our party marks an important historical stage in the development of our fight.

For one thing, it allowed the unification of our people — which we consider to be one people, although they are separated geographically in Guinea-Bissao and Cape Verde. Our party has also overcome tribal divisions, and this is important as these divisions severely impeded, in the past, any victory over the Portuguese.

Immediately after its formation, our party began a political struggle by mobilizing various stratum of the

phase of struggle. We began employing sabotage... the destruction of military vehicles, the blocking of highways, the tearing down of bridges, and so on...

By 1963, we had a certain number of people on whom we could count in order to begin the formation of the first guerilla groups... So with a combination of our militants inside Guinea-Bissao, long with our people trained outside, in military, political and union activity, we began the armed struggle in 1963. And this struggle grew very quickly, so we can say that as of today, we control 75% of Guinea-Bissao.

Since 1965, we have had a regular army, and in our first party congress, held in 1964, we decided to begin the construction of schools, hospitals, and to open up commercial relations. We have also created throughout our liberated zones a system of popular tribunals. They are a form of doing away with the old colonial system of justice. And even though they are to an extent based on the traditional laws of our people they have also incorporated into themselves, many elements



Young woman poses for picture with her weeks-old child after a meeting held in liberated areas of Guinea-Bissao.

population. This mobilization was begun in the cities, starting with the capital.

But because of the brutal repression with which the Portuguese responded, for example, the massacre in 1959 of 50 dock workers in a port strike, we were forced to change our original orientation... And another thing is that the majority of our people are in fact peasants.

Because of all this, we decided to mobilize the rural areas. This has permitted us to develop a high level of political work and at the same time, we have continued our work in the cities, too.

Beginning in 1961, we decided to move to a higher

of our struggle, as well as the principles of our party. They are composed of three judges, one of whom is generally a woman.

At present, we are able to attack the Portuguese troops where and when we want to. This year, for example, we have attacked the capital city twice, as well as having launched several other attacks against other urban centres.

All this means that we are in fact an independent nation already, with a small parcel of our territory being occupied by Portuguese colonialism. As a consequence of our struggle, we find ourselves in a completely new political situation — we are now preparing the formation of our first NATIONAL



Women in liberated areas of Guinea-Bissao.

**PEOPLES ASSEMBLY.** This Assembly was preceded by elections throughout our territory, and these elections were realized with both enthusiasm and discipline. And within a very short time, we will be ready to declare "de jure" in our own state.

**Q: Mr. Cabral, how is life different in the liberated zones than in the Portuguese area?**

**A:** We have built a new society in the liberated areas. We have built many more schools than there were when the area was under Portuguese control. Under Portuguese control there were only 2,000 children going to school. Now we have between fifteen and twenty thousand. This shows the great difference between the Portuguese system and ours. We also provide all school materials for free, as well as medical assistance for the population. In the zone occupied by the Portuguese the economic situation is very bad, even catastrophic... However, some things have become better because the Portuguese have found it necessary to keep them all from fleeing to the liberated zones, and have thus made some concessions. But despite the propaganda of the Portuguese, more than 100 young people have recently come to our zone. The PORTUGUESE HAD TO INCREASE THE REPRESSION TO AVOID THIS SITUATION.

**Q: In the struggle that is developing — an**

**that exists there now, how secure are the liberated areas, and, in reference to the maintenance and security of the struggle, who are the friends of Guinea, how have they shown their support — how do you see the future of the struggle?**

**A:** We have large liberated areas, and in those areas, we are the owners, and the people have the power. The Portuguese cannot disturb us in the zones that are liberated, except with their Air Force. They launch air raids that are mainly directed against schools and hospitals. They also launch terrorist attacks from helicopters, commando attacks, but this is the most they can do.

They are not able to enter our zone and remain for very long. In relation to help that we receive, we have had help from the socialist countries since the beginning, and continue to receive more and better help. But nowadays, we get help and support from many organizations around the world, from such countries as Denmark, Sweden and Norway. It is necessary to point out that the

socialist country that has helped us the most is always been the USSR. We also have received help from the World Council of Churches and other humanitarian organizations. In AFRICA... WE RECEIVE BI-LATERAL HELP FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, MAINLY THROUGH THE OAU (Organization of African Unity). Our future is good, as you can see through this interview.

### Ernie's STEAK PIT

Licensed Lounge  
Banquets to 200  
Open 10:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. Daily  
Sundays 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

reservations: 469-7149  
40 Bonnie Moon Shopping Centre

## Why wait for tomorrow?

If you think the Seminary is a place of study and meditation, you're right. But there is so much more.

As a Paulist you become involved from the start.

We were founded with the belief that each man has a place. Each man has a job. Sometimes, many jobs. And each contributes his own unique talents and is given the freedom and the support he needs to achieve his goals.

The Paulist is a man on the move. His mission is to people, particularly the people of North America. The issues and problems we face today—justice, poverty, peace, war—must be the concern of the Church.

Wherever the Paulist student serves the Christian Community—in a parish or an inner city school, a youth center or a campus, or in communications, he is concerned. Involved. Right now.

When you commit yourself to the Paulists, it isn't a someday thing. It's today.

For more information write: Father Donald C. Campbell, Room 102CA.

### Paulist Fathers.

647 Markham Street  
Toronto 174, Ontario





# Onward Christian soldiers...

LENNOXVILLE (CUP) -- Bishop's University Principal Dennis Healy's proposals for academic changes continue to anger students and faculty on the Lennoxville campus.

Healy has proposed to the board of governors the effective abolition of the division of natural sciences and mathematics, and the establishment of a separate school of business administration independent of the academic structure of the university. He also proposed the present major-honors structure be replaced with a very generalized degree program.

If Healy's proposal is accepted, Bishop's graduates will not be eligible for admission to graduate school. Dr. C. L. Arnot, chairman of the division of natural sciences and mathematics claims.

The replacement of the faculty of natural sciences with one department of natural sciences will destroy the viability of science at Bishop's, some faculty members insist.

The course load in the proposed new department would result in a faculty of six, causing the dismissal of about 12 current science faculty members. Recent faculty cutbacks due to decreasing enrolment and the

establishment of a CEGEP (community college) on the university grounds have left deep wounds among the faculty.

The proposal to establish a school of business administration undermines the university's present "liberal arts education" policy, critics say. The university now encourages business students to combine their studies with courses in other disciplines. Healy proposes a professional undergraduate school separate from the university. The move would likely result in a narrowly specialized, monolithic program, some observers suggest.

Healy presented his report to a board of governors meeting on Dec. 15 in Montreal. But board meetings are usually held at the university.

Some students and faculty suggest the timing and location of the meeting was a deliberate attempt to delay reaction to the report. Students were finishing Christmas exams and preparing to leave the university when Healy presented the report -- too late for concerned faculty and students to inform the university about the report's possible consequences.

## Community shafted

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

The University of Alberta doesn't seem to realize its unique situation of already having the North Garneau community as a relatively inexpensive, well-established basis on which it can expand and develop this university community idea noted Lois Genge, a member of the Garneau committee.

At a committee meeting in mid-December a letter was drafted setting out the recommendations approved by an open meeting of around 100 Garneau residents held earlier that month, with copies being sent to the Board of Governors, the Senate, GFC and Dr. Max Wyman, President of the U of A.

The letter recommended that: - members of the university committee set up to study the Commonwealth Games situation at the U of A be silenced from making any unwarranted statements of personal opinions

until the Board of Governors definitely decides on the policy to be taken.

- the university consider the rehabilitation of houses in the North Garneau community.

- a committee be set up to study the future of the Garneau area.

- the communities of Garneau and Windsor Park be consulted and open hearings be held and proposals heard whenever the university is planning anything that will affect these surrounding communities.

The committee is still waiting for a reply from the Board of Governors.

A North Garneau Tenants Association meeting will be held at 11009 - 89 Ave. on Thursday, January 25th at 7:30 pm to inform people as to what other action the committee has taken, and to exchange information and suggestions on future action.

The committee also hopes to get some idea of concrete support at this meeting, so your attendance will be very important.

## Brandon budget

the budget allows an 8.4 percent increase in salaries for academic staff and an eight percent increase in salaries for non-academic staff.

There has been no indication whether greater student representation will be provided on committees that will decide which staff members

cont'd from page 3

to cut.

Brandon is the first university to report such dire financial problems. However, they may be the first of smaller universities facing grave financial problems if enrolment continues to decline at most Canadian universities.

CKUA



## high lights

### PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

### HOST

#### Thurs. (Jan. 18)

8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:

The jazz scene surveyed in music along with conversation.

Marc Vasey

10:30 P.M. KALEIDOSCOPE:

20th century Canadian music.

Ted Kardash

#### Fri. (Jan. 19)

8:00 P.M. DATELINE LONDON:

News, views, and on-the-spot reports from Britain.

8:30 P.M. SECOND LOOK:

An open-line discussion of further education later in life - produced in cooperation with NETA.

10:30 P.M. 25th FRAME:

A report on the cinema scene.

Stephen Scobie

#### Sat. (Jan. 20)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:

An examination of the assumption that trust in education is the means of ensuring that democracy works.

9:30 A.M. FRENCH MUSIC AND MUSICIANS:

Works of French composers, played by France's most prominent artists.

#### Sun. (Jan. 21)

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

A discussion of some of the issues raised by citizenship.

9:00 P.M. GOONS & BUFFOONS:

Humour off-the-record and occasionally the insanities of the original Goons.

Andy Smith

#### Mon. (Jan. 22)

8:00 P.M. THE SYNCOPATED TUNING FORK:

Informal discussions of music.

Ted Kardash

10:30 P.M. MAN AND HIS MAGIC:

Topics related to magic - written and produced by Frank Phillet.

Michael Frank

#### Tues. (Jan. 23)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:

Conversation with John NewLove

Dorothy Dahlgren

8:00 P.M. SPEAK YOUR MIND:

Open-line discussion of homosexuality and society's behavior toward homosexuals.

Drake McHugh

10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:

Music by Sparky Rucker

Holger Petersen

#### Wed. (Jan. 24)

11:30 A.M. WHO'S MINDING THE STORE:

Interview with Neil Crawford, Minister of Health and Social Development

Dorothy Dahlgren

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:

Colin Davis, conductor.  
Berlioz: Overture to 'Les francs-juges';  
Nuits d'été  
Beethoven: Symphony No. 2

## Campus Co-operative Assoc. Ltd.

has openings for RESIDENT members in houses. RESIDENT MEMBERS have a private room, plus use in common of kitchen, dining room, living room and bathrooms. FOOD and UTILITIES are the responsibility of the house as a group. Co-op houses are furnished, or you may use your own furnishings. The HOUSE is the basic unit of the Co-op, and each house is unique, shaped by the residents. Size varies from 5 to 10 people

RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP will cost you.....

MEMBERSHIP FEE..... \$1.00  
CAPITAL LOAN repayable in ten years..... \$25.00  
SECURITY DEPOSIT repayable 30 days after leaving \$15.00

MONTHLY CHARGES FOR SERVICES RENDERED

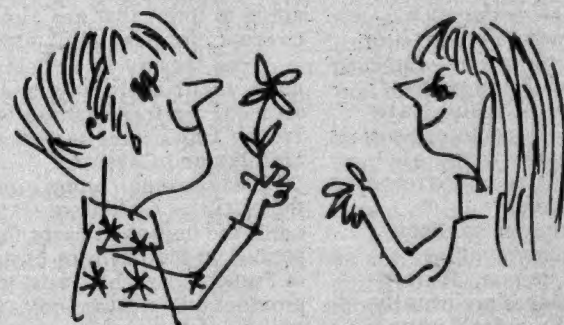
ROOM FEE payable to the co-operative..... \$40.00  
FOOD entirely within the house..... \$25-35  
UTILITIES entirely within the house..... \$5-8.00

The co-operative is owned and CONTROLLED by the members. For information call

DEITRICH (secretary)..... 433-9608  
MILES (chairman)..... 436-1008

Couples welcome; Children depend on the house.

## When a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of 'LOVE'



He should at least be clued up on birth control. To get the facts in plain language send for the FREE How-Not-To booklet by Julius Schmid, makers of **FOUREX, RAMSES and SHEIK** Quality contraceptives for men. Sold only in drug stores.

THE  
HOW-NOT-TO  
BOOK  
Julius Schmid's guide  
to modern birth control methods



JULIUS SCHMID OF CANADA LIMITED  
32 Bermondsey Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

Please send me FREE "THE-HOW-NOT-TO-BOOK"  
(Print clearly)

TO: Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Zone \_\_\_\_\_

Prov \_\_\_\_\_

YS-73



# National Film Theatre shows Lewton series

The National Film Theatre, Edmonton is currently presenting a series of seven films by Val Lewton, America's master of the horror film during the 1940's.

The series starts Sunday, January 21 and runs at bi-weekly intervals until Sunday, April 25.

What makes Lewton's work so unusual and ultimately superior to standard cinema fare of the forties is his concentration firstly on conciseness and brevity and, secondly, his honest treatment of the genre with which he worked; never relying on fantastic monsters and impossible situations, he concentrates instead on the very real fear of the unknown, the dark, of ancient superstition, the "reason of unreason".

The Russian-born Lewton was given his chance by R. K. O. Radio Studios in 1942 when they set up a special horror films unit to go into competition with Universal Studios' popular series.

The handicaps under which he worked would undoubtedly have defeated most, if not all, Hollywood producers of his time; severely low budgets, maximum running times of around 70 minutes, titles dictated in advance by the studio.

But working with a highly talented and artistically sympathetic crew that he built around himself, Lewton managed to produce a series of "sensitive, unexpectedly poetic psychological thrillers."

Lewton's sensibility is present in every frame of his films--in the suggestive use of shadow and sound, in the scrupulous attention to detail, and in the literate screen plays.

All in all, Lewton's eleven productions for R. K. O. constitute one of the high points in American cinema.

NFT's schedule of Lewton films is as follows:

Sunday, January 21; 7:00 p. m.  
"The Body Snatchers" (1945) starring Boris Karloff, Henry Daniell and Bela Lugosi; directed by Robert Wise.

This is one of Lewton's later films and as such is rather literary and heavy. It is based on Robert Louis Stevenson's famous story of two evil 19th century Edinburgh resurrectionists who supplied doctors and students with cadavers.

Short film: "The Pharmacist" by W. C. Fields (1921)

Sunday, February 4; 7:00 p. m.  
"Isle of the Dead" with Boris Karloff and Katherine Emery. A straight but masterful exploitation of fear of the unknown among an assortment of people marooned on a Greek island with a woman's fear of premature burial thrown in for good measure.  
Short film: "The Sawmill" by Semon (USA 1921)

Sunday, February 18; 7:00 p. m.  
"The Cat People" (1942) with Simone Simon and Tom Conway. This, Lewton's first production, is a variation on the werewolf theme, a case history of an obsession, and a study in frigidity.  
Short film: "Supernatural of Melies". (France 1903)

Sunday, March 4; 7:00 p. m.  
"The Seventh Victim" (1943) with Kim Hunter and Jean Brooks. Considered by many to be Lewton's masterpiece, it is an intricate tale of devil worship in Manhattan.  
Short film: "Kid Speed" by Semon and Hardy. (USA 1921)

Sunday, March 18; 7:00 p. m.  
"Curse of the Cat People" (1944) with Simone Simon and Ann Carter. Surprisingly not a sequel to "The Cat People", this film concerns a little girl who conjures up a fantasy world based on an imaginary playmate and becomes trapped in it. Also showing will be "Zero de Conduite", France 1933, a nightmarish fantasy of school-boy life by D. Vigo; and "Menilmontant", France 1925.

Sunday, April 1; 7:00 p. m. "I Walked



Francis Dee in "I Walked With A Zombie"

With A Zombie" (1943) with Francis Dee and Tom Conway. This is a very eerie story of a Canadian nurse in the West Indies hired by a plantation owner to care for his mysteriously ailing wife. Also showing will be "Phantom", Germany 1922, by F. W. Murnau, a film about a humble town clerk whose longing for an unattainable girl causes him to fall into a life of crime.

Sunday, April 15; 7:00 p. m. "Bedlam" (1946) with Boris Karloff and Anna Lee. Lewton's last R. K. O. film, this is a straight, somewhat verbose exploration of the infamous London asylum where a sane girl is confined by Bedlam's malevolent master.  
Short film: "Biography of the Motion Picture Camera". (France 1947)

All films in the series will be shown at the Edmonton Art Gallery. Admission is to members of the NFT only and membership costs \$2.00 with an additional \$1.00 admission fee for every showing. Membership is restricted to adults 18 years and over.

\*\*\*

The NFT will also be showing two contemporary Dutch films next Thursday (January 25), both by Johan van der Keuken.

"Beauty" (1970) and "Diary" (1972) are exemplary of his style in short films which, while using images from everyday life, attempt to break out of the standard concept of a documentary film.

This showing is the first in a series of Multi-Cultural Cinema planned by the NFT that will be continued later.

Time, admission costs and location are the same as for the Lewton series.

## Four shows highlight January art gallery

The Edmonton Art Gallery is entering into its fiftieth season with a wide variety of programs guaranteed to appeal to almost anybody.

The exhibition of recent water colour abstracts by Saskatchewan painter William Perehudoff continues until January 21. Perehudoff is one of a small band of artists whose recognition fall far short of what their work warrants. This can be attributed perhaps to his lack of declarative individuality in his work when all contemporary artists are flocking to mirror the almost manic concentration on extreme individuality of our times.

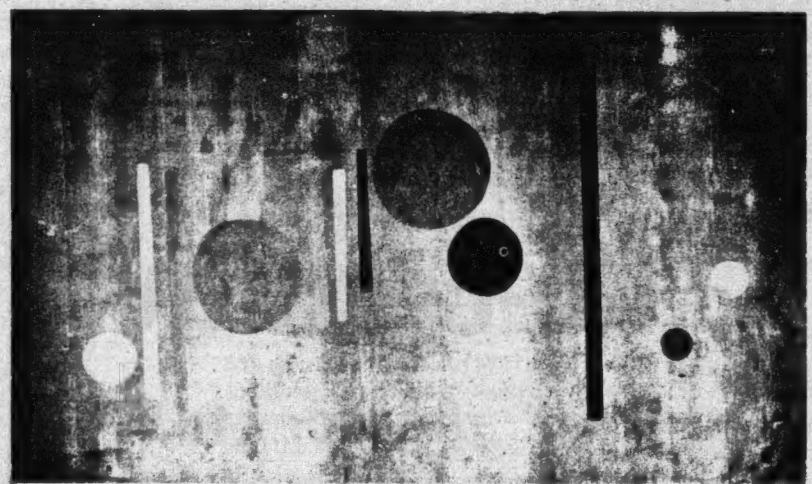
Perehudoff concentrates on discs and bars of rather evenly applied colour on grounds of stained, atmospheric washes. The shapes are usually large in relation to the overall canvas and often hold close to the centre, both practices being somewhat out of current favour.

An exhibiton of drawings and sculpture by Glen Guillet will run at the gallery until January 30. Guillet has set himself the task of importing meaning to forms that are almost "pure concept, for example, a sphere."

From January 15 to February 15 the gallery will be displaying a group of satirical prints by three leading French 19th century artists -- Daumier, Steinlen and Gavarni.

This showing, being circulated by the National Gallery of Canada, records the humorous barbs these three penned in the environs of the height of French bourgeois "aristocracy" and provides an amusing look at the forerunners of the modern cartoon.

Finally, an exhibition of all-Canadian art taken from local private collections will be at the gallery from



"Prairie No. 2" by William Perehudoff

January 25 to February 25.  
In the junior gallery, "The Story

of Photography" continues until January 28.

## Theatre 3 holds auditions

Auditions will continue for a major role in Theatre 3's next play "By the Sea", written by James Osborne.

The part calls for an oriental boy between the ages of 18-23 years of age.

Rehearsals will begin January 29 for a 3 week period. The play opens February 21st and runs for 15 performances.

Also playing as part of a double bill will be "The Guardian" by Edmonton's Mark Schoenberg.

People interested in the part can contact

Ben Tarver 432-3341 (Office)  
436-4363 (Home)

or  
Jim Osborne 432-3486 (Office)  
439-0976 (Home)

## Titcomb, Carpenter to play with symphony

Brent Titcomb, Bob Carpenter, Judy Singh and Donna Warner will kick off the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra's duMaurier "Sounds of the Seventies" concert series for 1973 Friday night (January 19) in the Jubilee Auditorium.

Not much needs to be said about Brent Titcomb anymore. His repeated success with such songs as "Sing High, Sing Low", "Find Your Centre", "People's Park" and "Sahajiya" have assured him a very secure place in Canadian popular music.

All of these and others (watch for a new one called "Tibetan Bells")

will undoubtedly re-affirm Brent's place in Edmonton that he has established in previous years.

With Brent will be Bob Carpenter, an increasingly familiar face in Edmonton, well-known to patrons of RATT and the Edmonton Folk Guild.

Carpenter's deep melodious voice and skillful use of simple melodies provide the perfect medium for his introspective, almost mystic, investigations into his own soul and being.

Here is one of the few truly sincere and honest artists that have managed to survive in the highly competitive

and often spiritually vacuous world of contemporary popular music. This feat alone is amazing. When it is combined with his solid, fine music, one has one of the most important and enjoyable singer/composers in Canada.

Judy Singh and Donna Warner, two well-known Edmonton vocalists, will round out the evening.

As always, Tommy Banks will be conducting the ESO.

Tickets cost \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 and are available at the Symphony box office or at the door. The show starts at 8:30 p. m.





Ian Ross

Music lovers, coffee lovers and lovers, a new haven for you has just opened in Edmonton.

Called the Hovel and located just north of the A & W on 102 Avenue and 109 Street, this coffee-house promises to become one of the most popular leisure time spots in town.

The Hovel can seat about one hundred people and offers nightly entertainment, a great relaxed atmosphere in which to talk and meet new people, and free coffee as well.

If you're hungry, the Oven is right next door and you can order pizza, hamburgers and other goodies through a hole

# Edmonton has a Hovel

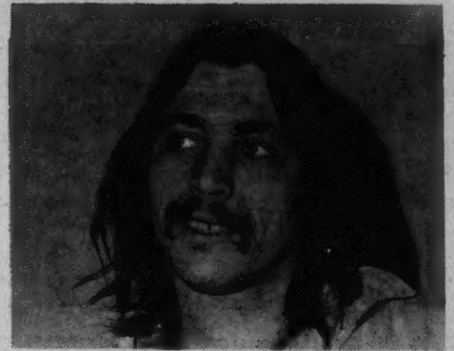
cut in the wall. Another feature worth mentioning is the superb sound system designed and built by one of the Hovel's staff, Ian Ross.

The Hovel is in fact an LIP project and is more formally known as S. P. A. R. S. E. or the Society for the Preservation of an Artistic Reality in a Social Environment.

The staff consists of Andy Laskiwski, Sorralle Sadman, Dave Brown, Keith Bar and Ian Ross. They proposed the project several months ago and since approval have spent the last couple of months and a lot of their own money converting a one-time workshop into the coffee house. Andy Laskiwski pointed out that they

were also aided by the talents of many other people, notably Tresham Gregg, Susan Nash and JoJo Borgman. Also greatly appreciated was the one thousand dollar donation by the City of Edmonton which would have been hard to do without.

You may have noticed that I have avoided the topic of entertainment and cost of admission. Although the Hovel is a non-profit organization, they do charge admission to pay performers. This of course varies with the type of entertainment. Therefore, I have included for clarity a chart of days of operation, cost and type of entertainment.



Andy Laskiwski

You may also be interested in knowing that the Hovel still has one good sized room which will be used as a mini art gallery for presentation of art by interested artists. Andy, a Hovel staff member, explained that this space would probably be rented to interested artists at a reasonable monthly rate. If you are an artist or if you want to talk address is 10224 - 109 Street or you can phone the Hovel at 429-3002.

## story and photos by Tom Turner

Although exact dates have yet to be established, such Edmonton entertainment favorites as Hot Cottage, Hub Cigar, Larry Reese and Paul Hann are on the list of artists for the next couple of weeks, so get together and come down and get to know Edmonton's friendliest coffee house.

THE HOVEL 10224 - 109th Street			
DAY	HOURS	TYPE OF ENTERTAINMENT	COST
Sunday	10pm - 4am	Jazz	\$1.00
	10pm - 4am	Jazz	
Monday	9pm - 4am	Folk	\$1.00
Tuesday	Closed -	but willing to rent or lend to an interested theatre group	
Wednesday	10pm - 4am	OPEN STAGE (jam sessions)	\$.25
Thursday	10pm - 4am	Rock (dancing tod.)	\$1.00
Friday	9pm - 4am	Folk	\$1.00
Saturday	9pm - 4am	Folk	\$1.00

Cut this chart out and keep it for future reference.

## Yannatos conducts "human" ESO concert

Everyone knows the ESO needs a new conductor.

I intend no slight to Maestro Leonard, of course.

The fact is that he (Leonard) is leaving for greener pastures and his space as conductor needs filling. The management of the symphony has set upon a rather perverse scheme that includes (among other things) three conductors, three concerts (in the form of a mini-series) and a public opinion poll (which is, hopefully, a mere publicity gimmick), in order to fill the vacant position.

Fortunately enough, I was able to obtain an interview with the first candidate, Dr. James Yannatos. Dr. Yannatos is currently serving as a professor as well as conductor of the Harvard-Radcliffe Symphony in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has studied at the Manhattan School of Music, received his B. M. and M. M. at Yale and obtained his Ph. D. from the University of Iowa.

I was rather unnerved at the thought of interviewing such a learned musician but my initial apprehension was almost immediately dispelled upon meeting the man. He had been through a number of interviews that day and was probably very tired but he had the goodness to answer my questions interestingly and completely.

Dr. Yannatos maintained that everyone involved in music should play an instrument whether he be composer, musicologist, or critic, in order to gain "a deeper and more meaningful relationship with the art." The fact that he is a conductor as well as composer is also of advantage to him. "In order to conduct another composer's work it is necessary to understand the relation of that composer to his time (society). As a composer in these times I am in a position to better understand how these interrelationships affect a composer."

"One does not compose solely for himself. A composer has his audience in mind when he writes something."

When one looks at the two operas Dr. Yannatos has composed this becomes evident. The most recent of these is a children's opera entitled "The Silence Bottle". It is about a mean old man who wants to capture all the sounds he hears by the use of a magic wand (disguised as a bottle) so that he might make everyone live in silence.

Some children discover his plot and manage to overthrow it. This opera

was supposed to have been produced for television in New York but due to Nixon's cutbacks in public spending it was cancelled.

The other opera is an Opera Buffa called "The Rocket's Red Glare". It is a satire on "the current situation in the U. S. (and elsewhere)" and was performed in May, 1971, by a group of students at Harvard.

Dr. Yannatos is rather disappointed at the apparent lack of interest and lack of acceptance of the work of modern-day composers. "I would like to see at least one modern composition performed at every symphony concert. It used to be that the public demanded new compositions constantly, now we have an almost complete reversal of sentiment."

Most people involved in music now realize this situation but nothing seems to get done about it. Our own symphony concerts include around five modern compositions out of nearly 35 works.

"A composer is not recognized until he has at least one commercially accepted work. It is hard, because of the expense involved, to produce a work on your own. Therefore it is necessary to obtain financial backers. Most backers are not willing to take a 'risk' on an unknown composer's work; therefore, you are left with your hands tied."

Although I was not able to hear any of Dr. Yannatos' compositions, I would venture to say that, because of his character, his involvement with people, and his compassion for music, they would be extremely interesting.

The ESO concert last weekend was bizarre.

Leaving the actual music aside for a moment I would like to present the total visual spectacle that occurred from the moment one walked through the door of the sacred "Wigmore Hall".

The first thing one noticed was an unusually large congregation of people at the south side of the lounging area. My curiosity aroused, I instinctively sauntered over towards the area in question.

Can you imagine my shock at seeing the usually sedate concert-goers imbibing their favorite alcoholic beverage?

"Is the empire grovelling in ruin?" I asked myself as I ordered a scotch and water.

Pulling myself together I made my way to my seat and prepared myself for what I expected to be a normal ESO

concert. The audience seemed only slightly more obnoxious than usual which I considered to be good, considering they had been allowed the privilege of drinking.

As the symphony members came on stage I couldn't help but notice one of them was limping. Upon further investigation I noticed he had an enormous cast on his left foot. Another member of his section (cello), a beautiful lady, was laden with child. Could it be that the ESO is becoming an orchestra of human beings? Great!

Further observation yielded: violinists that wear hiking boots; woodwind players without bow-ties; and, in general, people that really seemed to be enjoying themselves on stage.

The opening piece, the Hebrides Overture by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, seemed a little tense at first but became smoother as it went on. The wind sections played very well in comparison to previous concerts. The clarinet section led by Ernst Dalwood seemed very much in control of the orchestra and led them through this pretty, melodious piece with ease.

The next piece was Richard Strauss's 2nd Horn Concerto in E flat major. Gloria Johnson, the symphony's principal horn player was the soloist.

I will not offer a criticism of her playing as I am not an expert on horn playing. However I did think that she was quite nervous and she did falter in a few places. Her tone was pleasing and I think this was a good performance of what is a very difficult piece.

## Woman's Program Center to present series of women's films

The recently established Women's Programme Centre is currently presenting a series of films by and/or about women.

Starting last night (Tuesday) and running nightly until Saturday, January 20, a total of nine films will be shown.

All showings begin at 8:00 p. m. and all except Saturday's occur in the Henry Marshall Tory Bldg. Lecture wing (the Tory Turtle). Saturday's showing takes place in the SUB Theatre.

There is no admission charge and the screenings are open to everyone.

The schedule for the films is as follows:

The orchestration in this piece was great.

The blending and the contrast of the string sections with the horn was beautiful. Dr. Yannatos seemed to have no problems with tutti's and his interpretation enhanced the concerto as a whole.

The short composition by C. E. Ives entitled "The Unanswered Question" was remarkably well received. This composition requires two conductors (Ted Kardash was the other), strings on the left back side of the stage, one trumpet in the middle of the strings, two flutes, and two woodwinds gathered around the other conductor at the front of the stage. The trumpet and the winds then engage in a dialogue, while the strings provide a soft, flowing background. Needless to say it was very strange.

The last piece on the program was Mozart's 39th symphony. The orchestra played this well known piece with perfection. Dr. Yannatos interpretation of this symphony was brilliant.

I'm sure that the audience would have shown greater appreciation if they would get a little more involved with the music instead of the social aspect of the ESO concerts.

I think Dr. Yannatos showed that he definitely has the ability to lead our orchestra, and lead it well. It should be interesting to see the other conductors in this series. Hopefully they will all do as good a job as Yannatos.

--by Adolph Paganini



# The Holy Spirit at work now

by Linda Jantz

It is worthwhile in dealing with a subject of this nature to discover from Scripture what work is attributed to the Holy Spirit, third person of the Trinity, and something of the manner in which

He works so that we may more easily recognize what the Holy Spirit is accomplishing in our world today.

When promising the coming of the Holy Spirit, Christ said that he would convince the world of its sin, of the availability of God's goodness, and of deliverance from judgement. Furthermore, the Holy Spirit would give power to testify of Christ. When He did come, He gave abilities such as: preaching, teaching, counselling, studying, believing, healing, working miracles, leading, speaking in tongues and others.

His indwelling presence resulted in characteristics such as: Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. His manner of working is described as "Just as you can hear the wind but can't tell where it comes from or where it will go next, so it is with the Spirit. We do not know on whom He will next bestow this life from Heaven." (John 3:8)

With this scripture background now firmly in mind, let us briefly consider some of the places in the world where the Holy Spirit has been, and is obviously at work.

An acknowledged literary giant, C. S. Lewis, finds Christ and writes such books as: "Surprised by Joy" and "Mere Christianity", challenging all, including intellectuals, with the message of Christianity.

Preacher David Wilkerson, clearly

led by the Holy Spirit, contacts members in New York City. Sensing their feelings of guilt, loneliness and futility, he holds an evangelistic service to which he invites them. During his message, he points a finger at Nicci-Cruz, a gang leader, and says, "God loves you, Nicci." To Nicci, who has tasted little but hate all his life, this was news. He stayed for prayer and left that meeting transformed by Jesus Christ. He attended Bible School and is presently engaged in helping others begin a new life through faith in the atoning work of Christ.

Let us not the Spirit at work in Hol-

land in the life of a young man, known to many as Brother Andrew. After he discovers Christ as his personal saviour from sin, God leads him to England to train at the Worldwide Evangelization Crusade School where he learns not only the Scriptures but also practical faith in matters relating to finances, protection and marriage. Upon graduation, God calls him to witness behind the iron curtain. Miraculously, God opens doors that most people thought were locked to the gospel. Once more the water of Life flowed freely to people who thought the world had forgotten them. Thus the Holy Spirit keeps the truths of Christianity alive in people who may very likely pay for it with their lives.

Let us go now to Indonesia to see the Spirit working there. In his book "Revival in Indonesia", Kurt Roch relates how not only thousands are turning to Christ, but mighty miracles, such as physical healing, the dead raised to life, and water changed to wine are occurring.

Returning to North America, we find the Spirit at work in the Jesus People

movement. At a time when young people were throwing up their hands in despair as they witnessed drugs dragging people down to the depths of depravity, God moved in.

On the Canadian prairies the Holy Spirit has visited churches with a spiritual awakening in recent months. Starting in Saskatoon, the revival has spread to centres like Regina and Edmonton, leaped the Rockies and touched Chilliwack and Vancouver. People experiencing the revival tell of cleansed lives, restored personal relationships and vanishing denominational barriers. A missionary, Sylvester Dirks, living in Saskatoon describes the experience thus: "we were wading knee-deep in love."

The Holy Spirit moves where we least expect him. This June, the largest group of Christian young people ever met for a week in Dallas, Texas in a movement known as Explo '72.

These movements of the Holy Spirit are spectacular ones. There are many less sensational, but just as genuine, works of the Holy Spirit, such as missionaries pouring out their lives on mission-fields; ministers faithfully preaching the word; Bible Schools training hundreds of students for service; summer programs reaching thousands through daily vacation bible school, teen camps and bible conferences.

Moreover, consider the hundreds of thousands of unsung heroes of the faith, who daily renounce sin and live spirit-directed lives.

The indwelling of the Holy Spirit has made a difference in my life, in the past two years especially. He has given me new emotional stability, added ability to study and greater courage to witness for my Lord.



## POUNDMAKER

### OPEN MEETING

### THIS AFTERNOON

(Wednesday, December 17)

4:00 pm Room 142 SUB

Discuss your views of the paper

*contents, coverage, direction*

coffee, tea, and minor eats

